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NYA Finds Steady Rise In Structural Steel Jobs; PWA Faces Budget Slash

The World's Day—At a Glance
Dec. 20, 1939

Job Opportunities Seen in Steel Mills

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Youth Administration reported increased job opportunities today for unemployed youth in the structural steel industry. Aubrey Williams, Director, said a survey showed a steady rise in employment of structural steel workers since 1933, with indications of continued improvement.

PWA Budget Faces $12,000,000 Cut Next Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, said after conferring with President Roosevelt today that the budget recommendation for the Public Works Administration would be less than $4,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940, as compared with $16,000,000 appropriated for the current year. Mr. Carmody did not indicate what appropriation would be recommended for the Works Projects Administration, which received $1,425,000,000 for the current year.

League Acts to Co-ordinate Aid to Finland

GENEVA (AP)—Secretary General Joseph A. C. Avenol has telegraphed all members of the League of Nations to advise him of their intentions in regard to extending aid to Finland. Offers of war materials, credits, and first-aid supplies will be co-ordinated by League technicians. Mr. Avenol also drafted messages to nonmember nations—notably the United States—asking that they co-ordinate offers of aid to Finland with the League.

Navy Awards $20,016,699 Airplane Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy awarded a $20,016,699 contract for airplanes today to the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif. There were no details as to the number or type of aircraft involved.

N. Y. Milk Firm Faces Revocation Hearing

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The State Agriculture Department today ordered Adler Creamery, Inc., of New York City to show cause Jan. 3 why its milk dealer's license should not be revoked for alleged violation of the State's milk-marketing order. Holton V. Noyes, Agriculture Commissioner, said the company owes $46,796 for milk handled in November and December, 1938, and January, 1939, and has refused to make the payment to the equalization pool.

McNutt Backer Plans Drive for Delegates

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Frank M. McHale, chairman of the organization backing Paul V. McNutt for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1940, said today a drive for delegates favorable to Mr. McNutt's nomination would be started after the holiday season.

Chamberlain Returns From Visit to Front

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain has returned to London from a five-day visit to the Western Front, during which he talked to French Government and military leaders.

Ecuadorian Candidate Ends 'Exile' in U. S.

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Jacinto Jijon-Caamaño, candidate for President of Ecuador, is en route home after three years in "political exile." He left his country in 1936 in disagreement with the then dictator, Gen. Alberto Enriquez, but was nominated for the Presidency by the Conservative Party Assembly. Before sailing, he said: "I shall oppose all forms of totalitarianism and seek to 'promote Pan-American unity."

Price Boosts Halt German-Rumanian Pact

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Demands of German manufacturers for a 25 per cent price increase on past and future deliveries to Rumania delayed the signing of a trade agreement between the two nations. Dr. Karl Clodius, head of the German Trade Commission, said German manufacturers would refuse to carry out contracts unless the increase was granted.

Dewey Plans Campaign Speech in Boston

NEW YORK (AP)—The Thomas E. Dewey-for-President headquarters announced today that the New York District Attorney's campaign for the Republican nomination will include an excursion into Massachusetts. Mr. Dewey will speak in Boston Jan. 24.

Hultman Reappointed Head Of M. D. C. by Saltonstall

Eugene C. Hultman was reappointed Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, thus ending a three week period of speculation caused by the Governor's failure to immediately reappoint him when his term expired on Dec. 1.

The appointment, which is for five years, carries with it the Chairmanship of the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission and a salary of $8,500—one of the most lucrative in the State service.

Mr. Hultman has been in City and State Service for 20 years. He was appointed Director of the Division of Necessities of Life by Gov. Calvin Coolidge. Subsequently he became Building Commissioner of the City of Boston and later filled the offices of Fire and Police Commissioner.

In December, 1934, Mr. Hultman was transferred by Gov. Joseph B. Ely from the office of Police Commissioner to the Metropolitan District Commission Chairmanship, at which time Mr. Ely appointed Joseph Leonard to fill the unexpired term.

The delay in reappointing Mr. Hultman was caused, it is believed, by the opposition of certain Republican leaders who insisted that a man who has more consistently served the party should get the job. On the other hand, it is reported that considerable pressure was exerted by other prominent Republicans—one of whom is said to be Henry L. Shattuck, Republican member of the Boston City Council and close friend of Mr Saltonstall—for Mr. Hultman's reappointment.

Mr. Shattuck was appointed by Governor Saltonstall as a member of the three-man Commission which investigated the State Department of Public Works resulting in the ousting of William F Callahan. Councillor Shattuck was on the losing side on appointment of a Sheriff to succeed John F Dowd when he had supported Senator John E. Kerrigan (D) of South Boston for the post.

An interesting feature of Mr. Hultman's career was the successful defense of his job made in 1935 when Gov. James M. Curley attempted to oust him. This was used as an argument for his retention during recent weeks on the ground that if he survived the regimes of Governors Curley and Hurley it would be strange for a Republican administration to dismiss him.

Other appointments to the Council today for confirmation were those of Bronislas A. Jezierski of Cambridge and Narcizo Gomes of New Bedford as members of the State Board of Immigration and Americanization and Mrs. Eva Whiting White as Chairman of that board. Mrs. White is President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor of Boston, and other social agencies.

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Auto Excise Tax Rate 50 Cents Higher

Slight jump indicates a general increase in the expenditures of Massachusetts cities, towns.

A general increase in Massachusetts municipal expenditures, despite the fact that numerous communities did effect reductions in the local tax rates, was reflected today in the $36.40 automobile excise tax rate for 1940 announced by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. The rate is 50 cents higher per $1,000 valuation than the 1939 rate.

The excise tax is based on the average property tax rate of all Massachusetts 351 cities and towns. The 1940 increase marks the ninth successive year in which the rate has been boosted. Although the excise tax is collected by the local governments for their own use, the uniform rate is established by the State.

The new levy will be collected under the system put into full effect for the first time this year, whereby the registrations of owners who fail to pay are suspended by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin.

Under this system, motorists are given 30 days after bills are mailed by city or town tax collectors in which to pay. If they do not do so within this period their names are forwarded to Mr. Goodwin by the local collectors and Mr. Goodwin sends them a warning that if they do not pay within another 30 days, their registrations will be cancelled.

Mr. Goodwin said today that "several thousand" cases of nonpayment were reported to him in 1939, but that "a majority" of these paid their taxes within the 30-day period after receiving his warning notice. The Registrar said he could not estimate until after the first of the year how many registrations were revoked for nonpayment, but indicated the number would be "several hundred."

Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, who maintains a watchful eye on municipal expenditures, today stated that numerous factors entered into the general increase of municipal rates, not the least of which was that many of the communities decided to pay their portion of the $9,000,000 1938 State Tax deficit this year rather than take advantage of a five-year bond issue possibility.

Nearly $5,000,000 of this $9,000,000 deficit was paid this year and inasmuch as $5,000,000 amounts to $1 on the average local rate, Mr Waddell explained, the 1939 local rate was actually $1 more on the average than justified as regards actually 1939 expenditures.

Thus, Mr. Waddell added, to keep the general increase to 50 cents, as reflected by the excise tax, the municipalities actually must have cut general maintenance costs sufficient to take care of the other 50 cents in the tax rate forced in the 1939 average local levy by the 1938 State Tax deficit

Furthermore, Mr. Waddell declared, welfare costs to the municipalities continued to climb, thus necessitating further economies in other departments to keep tax rates down.

Rations for Prague —But Not Rebellion

Stores of former Czech Capital still have bountiful stocks, but supply is fast dwindling—People bow to German power waiting until outcome of war points way to their future.

How are the Czech people faring under German rule? How does it affect them socially and economically? What lay behind the disturbances of October and November? To what degree is repression by force imposed by the conqueror? These and other questions are discussed by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has studied conditions in the occupied area. He writes two articles, of which this is the first.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, Dec. 20—The Christmas season will be a turning point for the Czechs in the German Protectorate, for then will come the same ration cards that the Germans have.

But it would be a mistake to conclude that the ration cards—or the turning point—will bring revolt in their train.

Study of the situation in what once was Czechoslovakia must take in many factors that are not included in the oversimplified reports of unrest.

Prague's shelves were so abundantly stocked that it has taken many months of heavy drain without replacement to use them up.

Fabulous Luxury

Even the residue of what was once there makes Prague seem an almost fabulously luxurious place by contrast with Germany, and one quickly understands the beaming faces of Germans who stream into hotels in the evening laden with packages from the day's shopping. One understands why Germans grow impatient when the Czechs complain of a few ration cards and find it impossible to sympathize when the Czechs look sad because some students have been executed and a few hundreds have been sent to unknown concentration camps. They cannot understand why the Czechs do not join cheerfully in the German struggle for a victorious future.

For there still are some good things left on the shelves of Bohemia's former prosperity. Germany is bringing the Protectorate into its economic system gradually and there is something in the facetious tale that for extreme bravery in Germany's forces the highest reward today is a week in the Protectorate. Today amid the fall snow Main Street is brave with gay shop windows and you can almost forget that after Christmas will come the same ration cards and that Prague will be in the war as much as Berlin—except that its men will be working somewhere, not fighting.

Czechs "Ungrateful"

The Germans who rule the country feel that they have done much for the Czechs and deserve the Czechs' gratitude. They claim to have eliminated unemployment. In February, 1938, before occupation there were 109,000 unemployed persons in Bohemia and Moravia. Official figures now show only 9,686.

But the Czech has another side to the story. For he would rather work for almost nothing at home than to report that he is unemployed and be taken into the German labor service. So if he is out of work, he conceals it if he can. There are officially known to be about 50,000 Czechs in Germany proper now, and Czechs say it is nearer 80,000. They will take any work that is to be had rather than go into "Germany."

Germans have established 600 crowns (about $12) as the monthly minimum wage. They have forbidden dismissals and raised wages in lower brackets by 20 per cent. But Czech workers point out that official reports show that the cost of living has increased 28 per cent and far from being "grateful" they see only a definite 8 per cent net loss in the living standard and say it actually amounts to more.

Supplies Dwindle

The Czech manufacturer is "ungrateful" because he sees the fact that his raw materials are running low and that he must reduce production, but must maintain employment and wages.

The Czech merchant, similarly finds no cause for gratitude be-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Tunnel Tolls Remain Same For 1940, Mayor Announces

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that the City of Boston will send the same scale of toll rates for the Sumner Tunnel to the State Department of Public Utilities for approval for 1940. This rate is now 15 cents for passenger cars which constitute 97 per cent of the vehicular traffic.

The Mayor said: "I am convinced that the City would not benefit financially, by raising the toll. The figures clearly evidence how price-conscious people are."

An advance to 20 cents was promoted by the Municipal Research Bureau and the Boston Real Estate Exchange recently in order to lessen the annual deficit. This deficit last year was $437,000, the highest in the five-years operation of the tube.

When opened in 1934, the tunnel charge was 25 cents per car. On Jan. 14, 1935, the rate was lowered to 15 cents and on that same day the Chelsea and North Bridge (an alternate route to the city) was closed and remained closed until the following December.

Figures produced by the Mayor showed that from Jan. 4 to 13, 1934, an average of 4,279 cars used the tunnel daily. On the drop to 15 cents and closing the bridge route, the average for Jan. 14-23 was 11,316. By the end of that year, Dec. 14-23, the average had increased to 17,850 cars daily. This fell off to 11,961 for Dec. 24-Jan. 2, 1935, when the bridge was reopened.

Turns the Soil

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin
At top operating steamshovel at start of Mission Hill housing project work and, below, turning the first shovelful of dirt

Mission Hill Project to Put 1,000 to Work

Construction officially began this morning on the $6,000,000 Mission Hill Housing Project which is scheduled, before another year passes, to provide the benefits of modern housing for 1,000 Boston families under the aegis of the United States Housing Authority.

In a brief ceremony atop the fog-laden heights in Roxbury, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today turned the first spadeful of dirt and thus inaugurated the construction of a modern apartment community to replace the dingy structures formerly there, and the dreary waste which the project area has now become.

About 500 public officials, school children, clergy and citizens witnessed the ground-breaking, which included brief speeches by Mayor Tobin; John Carroll, member of the Boston Housing Authority and Chairman of the State Housing Board; Judge Franklin W. Miles of the Roxbury District Court; George Ernest Robinson, architect of the project; Guido Rugo of the Rugo Construction Company, contractors for the project; and other public officials.

Other Projects

The ceremony officially marks the start of construction on Boston's other three Housing Authority projects also, housing officials said. Work began on the construction of the Charlestown project some three months ago, and 2 of the 43 projected buildings are now under construction. South Boston's project was begun about a month ago, and the Lenox Street project

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

U.S. to Strengthen Sea 'Safety Belt'? 50 U-Boats Sunk

U. S. cruiser heads for New York with crew of scuttled German liner aboard.

Government intensifies efforts to keep navy warfare away from New World coasts.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Efforts to keep naval warfare away from the coasts of the Americas today engrossed the United States Government.

The news highlights of a swiftly developing series of incidents were these:

1. At the White House, through Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, it was categorically stated that no violation of the inter-American safety belt had taken place, in the scuttling of the German liner Columbus by its crew yesterday. The reasoning behind this verdict was based simply on the fact that no armed clash had occurred, Mr. Early said. His statement appeared to crystallize a hitherto vague rule of conduct within the safety belt: no battle, no violation.

2. It was definitely ascertained, contrary to earlier reports, that the sinking of the Columbus occurred well within the safety zone, which is nearly 750 miles wide at that point.

3. Both the White House and the State Department reserved opinion on the case of the German ship Arauca, driven into a Florida port by a British warship. Potentially, this incident appeared to be more provocative, to the extent that the firing of a shot by the British warship across the bow of the German ship may be said to constitute the use of force. There is no official confirmation of the shot which the German Captain claims was fired, and Coast Guard officials are investigating. For what it is worth, several Americans along the coast are reported to have said they both heard the shot and saw the splash of the shell.

[Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said that a customs inspection of the German freighter Arauca at Port Everglades, Fla., developed no evidence to warrant detention of the vessel.]

Denies Naval Aid

4. The State Department bluntly denied the accuracy of a report from Montevideo that the United States had offered naval ships to help in ejecting the Admiral Graf Spee, in case it remained in defiance of a move to compel it to leave. It was conceded, of course, that the United States is negotiating over the larger issue of the relationship of the naval battle of Punta del Este to the safety zone. It was denied, however, that the United States had brought any pressure to bear on Uruguay, in what was officially regarded as the domestic question of how long the German vessel could remain in the harbor there.

5. There was no doubt here that this Government expects the joint measures to enforce the safety belt, now under negotiation between the American Nations, to be vigorous ones. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, said in New York last night, "I feel confident that the American Nations . . . will promptly determine upon measures . . . which will make very much less likely in the future such disregard for their . . . inalienable right of self-protection." Queried today about reports from London saying the safety belt idea was expected to collapse, Mr. Early said grimly, "you heard

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

German liner scuttled; New York waits crew: Page 6.

U-Boat Losses

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP)—Official French estimates today placed at more than 50 the number of German submarines sunk by the Allies since the war began Sept. 3.

The French estimated that when the war started Germany had some 60 U-boats, and said that at least 12 had been accounted for by France's fast destroyer units.

Naval experts have said that they were destroying submarines at the rate of four a week, twice as fast as some estimates of Germany's capacity to replace them This would leave Germany with some 35 submarines at present.

[This is the sixteenth week of the war. If Germany had produced two submarines a week through last week, she should have added 30 to the 60 with which the British and French estimate she started the war. If 50 have been sunk, 40 would be left.

Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, said Dec. 6 that the Allies were destroying from two to four German submarines weekly, which rate, he said, "is superior to what we believe to be the German power" of replacement.]

Earlier, César Campinchi, French Naval Minister, told the Colonial Institute that a German submarine had been sunk "recently" by the French destroyer Siroco.

The 1,319-ton Siroco was officially credited Nov. 24 with sinking two Nazi submarines in a three-day period.

U. S. cruiser heads for New York with crew of scuttled German liner aboard.

Fifty U-boats sunk since the beginning of the war: this is the figure which French announcements credit to the Allied navies.

Rescued by an American cruiser, 579 of the crew of the scuttled oil-laden German luxury liner Columbus when en route to New York. The Columbus was sunk by its crew when a British destroyer was sighted about 400 miles off the American coast.

Another dash by a German freighter seeking to return to Germany resulted in the 4,354-ton Arauca seeking refuge in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, when intercepted by a British cruiser within the U. S. 300-mile neutrality zone.

Fighting in Finland has been held up by blizzards and extreme cold in the far north, where Russians, assembled in large numbers, had penetrated more than 80 miles south from the coast. On the Karelian Isthmus in the south strong Finnish resistance was reported to have pushed the Russians back toward their border. The Finns have called up men of 40 for service.

The western front remained inactive. Lieut. Col. Karl Schumacher, head of the Air Pursuit Squadron, engaged in the battle with British bombers over Helgoland Bight Dec. 18, was awarded the Iron Cross although the British still say they lost only seven planes and the Germans 12, while the Germans admit losing but two planes to the British 36.

This Changing World

Gorgeous Sunsets in Orkney Islands Near Scapa Flow Undimmed by Blackouts to Keep British Navy Hidden

By H. B. Elliston

Kirkwall, Scotland (Delayed)

Most trans-Atlantic travelers who are incarcerated in the great contraband base of Kirkwall see only the outlines of this ancient Orkadian city. It is generally disguised behind a curtain of Scots mist. That's a pity—I mean both incarceration and mist, for Kirkwall must be a most interesting place. On a clear day (how many times does one use this expression through the entire British Isles!) one could see several evidences of an early Norse occupation. The Cathedral is one, and the Bishop's house, where the Norwegian King Hakon Hakonsson passed on in 1263, is another.

Even the name suggests the Norsemen. Kirk sounds as Scots as haggis, but actually it comes from the old Norse kirkja, and survives today in the Norwegian and Danish kirke, and the Swedish kyrka (church). The Norsemen gradually improved their toehold on the islands until they incorporated them in the Norwegian Kingdom. Jacob III ruled here in the fifteenth century. Then a woman came to the aid of the Scots, married Jacob, and the Orkneys became Scotticized with Jacob, I believe. This old Scottish custom has persisted even to the present day!

* * *

This travel note in a Scots mist would not be complete were I not to tell you that at Kirkwall I was within a few miles of the famous British naval base of Scapa Flow. Kirkwall is the only town (cathedral city, I mean) in one of the Orkney group called Pomona. A curious place name to find in the Highlands of Scotland, this Pomona. It sounded Italian to me. Probably one of the old Viking raiders named it after an Italian sweetheart. I have a vague idea that this was an old marine custom. Capt. John Smith, at any rate, had such a mariner habit when he littered Cape Ann with the names of his girl friends. Be that as it may, Pomona has two basins, north and south. North is Kirkwall Harbor; south is Scapa Flow.

I was told that there are not more than 4,000 persons on the whole of this Orkney island. It would have been interesting to look around. But in wartime this islet is sacred to naval (and Orkadian) feet. Even our captain was subjected to an escort whenever he got permission to present in person a plea to the naval authorities to hurry up their examination of his cargo. Under the regulations, moreover, he was not allowed to speak to anyone except his escort.

All we luckless passengers were permitted to do was to stand at the rails and feast our eyes on the gorgeous sunsets. These are the only sights in the Orkneys that are not camouflaged. And in what high relief did those Northern sunsets defy and overwhelm the neutralized landscape! My special delight in color schemes is blue and yellow, and in the Orkney skies I saw blues and yellows in infinite and everchanging variety. So rich were they, and so deep. It was time for the blackout on the place beneath, but you could not hurry up a Northern sunset. It moved over the space between light and dark with the leisureliness of a stately procession—again to official annoyance, no doubt.

* * *

My fellow passengers were equally enchanted when twilight fell. I came across one of them who had found a book in the ship's library called "Orkney: the Magnetic North," by J. Gunn. He was absorbed in it. All of a sudden he chuckled aloud. "Look at this passage," he said, and I read, "many whose first visit was made not by choice but for business reasons, have also yielded to the Northern charm, and would now consider that summer wasted in which they could not return thither for their annual holiday." We had yielded to two authorities: the contraband folk below and the sky above!

The people aboard, by the way, were the descendants of those same Vikings who had roamed this main many centuries ago. How different, however, the moderns were! They wanted to keep out of war, even out of war's way; whereas those old Vikings were always trying to get into trouble, just for the adventure. The memories of them in the Orkneys, it was pleasant to see, stirred only the historical sense among the Scandinavians.

Lowlands Unite for Defense, Bound by Unwritten Aid Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20—Netherlands and Belgian military co-operation on a basis that in unity is strength appears to underlie the unwritten agreement of mutual assistance in case of attack by Germany, according to the interpretation here of Foreign Minister Paul H. Spaak's statement in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

No official confirmation of this agreement is forthcoming. But the Belgian Foreign Minister's statement is clear enough.

"Under existing circumstances these two neighbor countries, together with the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, form the most exposed isle of peace in the world," he said. "Everything tends to bring them together so as to safeguard their individual independence."

"Vital to Belgium"

"Militarily, economically, and morally," Mr. Spaak continued, "an independent and neutral Holland is of vital interest to Belgium. . . If the position of Holland were modified it would be absurd to assume such an event indifferent to us."

Nowadays there is little doubt in informed quarters but that Belgium's readiness to assist the Netherlands against any German aggression played an important role in checking German invasion of the Low Countries a few weeks ago, and it is clear such assistance would be again forthcoming.

Meanwhile, the Netherlands is consolidating its military and economic defenses. A third credit of 100,000,000 florins (about $160,000,000) was unanimously voted by the Second Chamber recently when the Minister of Defense declared, "Our military forces are the reflection of our nation with its historic courage, determination, and will power. The Dutch people may rely upon these forces if despite our hopes the country is attacked."

Subscriptions Fall Short

Military credits of 300,000,000 florins, allocated to meet the costs of mobilization, have been converted into a 4 per cent state loan. Reports to date, however, show that public subscriptions have fallen short by almost one-third of the required sum.

Finland's valiant struggle against Russian aggression is being followed with great admiration and sympathy here, and many voluntary contributions have been made to the Finnish cause, including 100,000 florins from an anonymous Rotterdammer.

Arms union after a century —Lowlands turn a full circle: Page 7.

Graf Spee Captain Commits Suicide In Neutral Haven

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (AP)—Capt. Hans Langsdorff, Commander of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, committed suicide today, the German Embassy announced.

Captain Langsdorff had brought himself and his men here aboard tugs for internment by Argentina after destroying his ship off Montevideo Harbor Sunday night.

He was detained at the Naval Arsenal after he reached Argentina with more than 1,000 of his men from Uruguay where the Admiral Graf Spee was scuttled on Reichführer Hitler's orders.

Argentina has ordered internment of the German seamen—the crew in the interior and the officers in Buenos Aires.

Captain Langsdorff killed himself after a three-hour talk with the officers of his staff, ending shortly after midnight. He shook hands with each and retired to his room, asking that he not be disturbed.

Argentine authorities posted reinforced patrols around the Naval Arsenal and withheld details of the affair pending a full investigation.

Deficit Blame Awaits Coming Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—President Roosevelt is definitely planning to lay the onus for part of the unbalanced budget upon the threshold of Congress in its final meeting before the 1940 presidential election, which convenes in Washington a fortnight hence.

With the budget question one of the burning domestic matters before the American electorate at the forthcoming election, Mr. Roosevelt, at his press conference yesterday, made plain that he intends to put squarely upon Congress the responsibility for failing to pass at least one major item that has set the Treasury back more than $500,000,000 in the past two years.

Though President Roosevelt spoke smilingly, and indicated by his replies that he did not wholly expect Congress to carry out his wishes, the prospect was that Mr. Roosevelt has mentioned a subject that may arouse Congress and dominate domestic politics in the forthcoming presidential election, and that raises the whole question of the fiscal policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

Certain of Controversy

It is a matter that is bound to start controversy in the new session, which will be a sounding board for the presidential campaign which to all effects is now under way.

The point that Mr. Roosevelt makes is, in brief, that when Congress over-rode the will of the White House in 1938 by voting $212,000,000 in excess of budget estimates for farm benefits, it gave the verbal promise that when it reassembled it would pass taxes to make up the difference. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out at his press conference that such taxes were never passed. Instead, when Congress re-convened, an additional $338,000,000 to the farm appropriation, including $225,000,000 for parity payments and $113,000,000 for handling crop surpluses was voted.

The Administration did not fight these appropriations but insisted that Congress should raise the money with which to pay them. Congress did not do so. As Mr. Roosevelt baldly put it at his press conference yesterday, Congress has an obligation to pay $550,000,000 to the Treasury, which it has not paid. And Mr. Roosevelt intimated strongly that he would remind Congress of the fact when it re-convenes—two weeks hence.

Talk Not Belligerent

Mr. Roosevelt did not speak belligerently at his press conference yesterday, but it seemed to many that it was advance notice of a fiscal contest whose larger phases will continue through the next 10 months to the election. Strongest domestic argument that Republicans will make against Democrats is that they have not eliminated unemployment, despite the fact that the budget has not been balanced in Roosevelt's term. If it were not for the European war, that matter would probably overshadow all others in the presidential campaign. As it is, it may still be dominant. In effect what Mr. Roosevelt smilingly mentioned yesterday was a step to shift at least part of the blame for the big budget deficit to Congress itself. Difficulty of this strategy is that Congress is dominated by Democrats.

The Democratic Party, in control of the House, Senate, and White House, has failed to balance the budget at any time in the seven years of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration.

Whether Congress will accept the latest Wallace plan of meeting the farm aid program remains moot. This is a certificate plan designed to pass the cost of farm benefits along to consumers. But in any case, Mr. Roosevelt yesterday clearly indicated the intention of taking the initiative in the "economy" cry, as Congress reassembles. Observers in the last couple of Congresses have noted a regular pattern—there has been a great show of "economy" by members, and a militant trimming of budget items in the regular departments by the House, somewhat reduced in the Senate. But then, after making substantial budget reductions, all that was saved has been spent and more too, in a series of swift sweeping fiscal enactments, handing out money to powerful groups like the farmers in benefit payments, or in local river-and-harbor bills.

Two Tests of Strength

With a presidential election ahead Congress may now alter its tactics. There will be at least two tests of strength. Mr. Roosevelt is understood to propose that Congress raise by new taxes or otherwise the expected $500,000,000 for defense services, above the normal military budget. Secondly, there is this question of farm relief payments.

Mr. Roosevelt laughed appreciatively at a quip yesterday, when asked by a reporter if he thought Congress would put the debts which he declared it "owed" the Treasury, in the same category that the Allies had put the war debts. He apparently feels there is little chance of raising the $550,000,000 back expenditures. But his determination to raise the issue indicates a militant determination to meet Congress on its own ground, in a session expected to make "economy" a major domestic issue.

Trio of Modern Pioneers

Mr. and Mrs. Denver Beene and Their Son, John

Shown in front of the log-cabin farm home they built themselves on a Tennessee mountaintop.

Couple Beats Depression On Hill Farm in Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—In the mountains of Tennessee reside two modern pioneers, Mr. and Mrs. Denver Beene of Walden's Ridge.

Five years ago they were so-called victims of the depression. Today they are prosperous farmers living peacefully on a beautiful mountaintop in this southern hill country.

Five years ago they were practically without funds—had nothing except what they thought was some worthless mountain land. But rather than go on relief they decided to carve a living from the wilderness. They not only have made a living for themselves and son, John Dewer, but have made money besides.

To win a living from the impoverished mountain soil was no easy task. Although they had dwelt in Tennessee rural communities, they had no experience in farming.

Mr. Beene had worked in a Michigan automobile factory. He had made as much as $50 a week, but he had saved little. Circumstances necessitated a return to the Southland, where both were born and reared, bringing with them their young son. Mr. Beene got a job in a Chattanooga factory, but lost it when the depression came.

Money Soon Gone

With rent to pay, no work, and three people to support, the Beenes soon found their money gone. They decided to live on their untamed mountain land.

This was in the winter of 1934. The echoing axe of these modern pioneers broke the solitude of the hills. Their first home, a shack of logs, was 12 by 12 feet, hardly large enough to cook, eat, and sleep in.

"With our small savings, we bought a mule and cow, put up a log cabin 12 by 12 feet for a home and a log shelter 12 by 18 for the stock, and hired some help with the clearing. Then our funds gave out," is the way Mrs. Beene described it.

Then came the hard part—chopping down an endless number of trees and plowing virgin soil that never had been tilled before. There were no neighbors within a mile, and the nearest mail route was two miles away over muddy wagon roads. But this family had little time for neighbors or letter writing.

"We worked hard clearing ground regardless of the weather, burning brush and logs at night, made rails and fenced in the land. With about $20 worth of hired labor at the beginning, we cleared and fenced 18 acres," said Mrs. Beene.

When time came for the first planting, the Beenes obtained a loan of $45, through assistance of their county farm agent, and used the money for seeds and fertilizer.

"The first winter was discouraging," said Mrs. Beene. "But by close management we had corn, potatoes, and beans that we had grown, canned goods, milk and butter. We found by growing everything needed on the farm that our living expenses were surprisingly low."

The months passed. The Beenes grasped every opportunity to wrest a living from their land.

"We had a chance to sell dogwood timber," Mrs. Beene said. "We cut and sold enough to buy a sow and seven pigs. It was a bad winter, but we did not lose a pig.

"With money received from the sale of the pigs the seed loan was paid off. When fall came, we were out of debt, had another calf and six pigs, 11 pullets, corn, molasses, beans, canned goods, milk, and butter."

They became more prosperous in 1936, so much so that they planned to build a new house. This plan became a reality in 1937. The Beenes went into their pine grove, cut and peeled logs, and built a four-room log cabin on a foundation of native stone.

Yard Landscaped

Mrs. Beene found native white spruce and holly trees to landscape the farmyard. In a short time the mountain roads were improved and the mail delivery was routed by their home.

In the five years they have developed and cultivated 30 of their 400 acres, have increased the value of their property by about $3,000, and saved money. But most of all they found happiness in the soil.

"We have done this," they said, "by a determination to stick on the job; good health, hard work, a living-at-home program; co-operating with the county farm and home demonstration agents, and 4-H Club work for our boy."

New Magazine Sings Praises Of S. Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The palmetto State's newest publication, the South Carolina Magazine, official organ of the South Carolinians, Inc., a nonprofit organization for promoting the advancement and general progress of the Commonwealth, published its third issue recently.

With a cover design in blue on which a photographic group of views of South Carolina is superimposed on a frame representing the boundary of the State, the magazine contains 23 articles by persons prominent in the affairs of the Commonwealth and a collection of unusually attractive photographs.

South Carolinians, Inc., was organized with John A. Crawford, University of South Carolina, as President; John T. Sloan, Columbia, Vice-President, and A. F. Fundeburke, Jr., Editor.

An editorial by Mr. Funderburke expresses the purpose of the organization:

"The Editorial Board, which has assisted so unselfishly in the building up of the magazine during the past three years, will be continued, with the addition of some of the State's best literary talent. The chairman of this board is South Carolina's distinguished citizen and poet laureate, Archibald Rutledge.

"Through these pages we hope to familiarize each section of the State with the other, from the Piedmont to the low country, eliminating any political, factional or sectional prejudice. The writer, through his own resources and tireless effort of more than two years, has built this magazine into what is considered exceedingly beneficial to our State. From this date on, it belongs to you, the citizens of this State. Will you support it through your subscription and advance its activities through your district directors?"

The frontispiece dsplays a scene in Brookgreen Gardens, near Georgetown. The opposite page carries a foreword by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, expressing his "genuine pleasure" in the magazine and commending it to the attention of all South Carolinians "who are interested in the natural resources of our State."

The Governor asserted that "too long South Carolina has been passively waiting for the outside world to discover her—to discover the caliber and character of her people, the heritage of her past, her noble institutions, her diversified industries, and her unique potentialities.

"Let us not 'look back to glory.' Let us look forward to glory. We are a living Commonwealth. The time has arrived for South Carolina to announce herself—for the State to embark on a vigorous and concerted program of self-advertisement. I am happy to be identified with any activity which addresses itself to such an objective."

Labor Board Is Accused Of Conspiring With C. I. O.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Does the National Labor Relations Board have the right to go to strikers and advise them of the best means of presenting their case to the Government, before formal complaints are filed?

That really is the basic issue in the concluding testimony before the special House committee conducting a turbulent investigation of Board affairs, before holiday adjournment.

Before they were stricken from the record, the remarks of Edmund M. Toland, the Committee Counsel, and of Charles Fahy, the rival NLRB attorney, really summed up the matter.

Mr. Toland charged that the Labor Board had entered into a "conspiracy" with the Congress of Industrial Organizations steel union in the historic "Little Steel" strike in 1937 whose legal sequel is now before the Supreme Court. "It's a conspiracy between the board and the S. W. O. C.!" charged Mr. Toland.

"You mean a conspiracy to enforce the law!" snapped the usually soft-spoken Mr. Fahy, rising from his place to answer.

Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia promptly ordered both characterizations stricken from the record. But they really summed up the matter.

Anyhow It's Christmas

After the comments were out of the way, Mr. Smith adjourned the hearings with a hastily summoned atmosphere of Yuletide good will, in which all parties expressed appreciation of each other, the New Dealers and conservative on the 5-man House Committee exchanged felicitations, and the rival attorneys proferred rather wooden good cheer.

After the holidays they will all fall upon one another again as hard as ever, in what is likely to make the major battle of the legislative session. But for the moment amenities have been preserved.

The whole matter boils down to this—

Documentary files from the Labor Board leave no question that two weeks after the start of the "Little Steel" strike in 1937, and before formal charges were filed, Nathan Witt, now Secretary but then Assistant General Counsel of the Board, met with C. I. O. officials at Pittsburgh with the authority of Edwin S. Smith, a Board member, and conferred on how a case should be presented against "Little Steel" companies, Republic, Youngstown, and Inland Steel. He arranged for prompt issuance of a complaint and forecast the decision of the trial examiner in the case.

Committee Charges Conspiracy

Mr. Toland charges that this act represents a "conspiracy" against companies against which he points out no formal charges are issued and an effort to "entrap" Inland Steel.

Board counsel charges that this is the proper method of procedure, habitually followed by other administrative agencies of the Government.

Nathan Witt, the Board's Secretary, was the final witness of the day, but the real tussle was between rival counsel. The matter boiled down to methods of procedure, rather than whether certain acts had been committed.

Mr. Toland read a careful statement presenting his version of the case, citing law, regulations of the Board, and Court cases involving "entrapment."

Under questioning from committee New Dealers, Mr. Witt asserted that "consultations of this sort" are "a necessary procedure" for agencies like the Labor Board.

Putting It Succinctly

Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts asked:

"Procedure requires that a charge be formally made before a complaint can be filed. But there is nothing in the statute or regulations to preclude a consultation when there appears to be a violation of the Act?"

"Correct," said Mr. Witt.

Mr. Fahy explained:

"The law," he said, "does not forbid the Board to consult with parties prior to the filing of charges and I think it would be impossible to administer if the Board were precluded from consultation with parties seeking their advice."

Mr. Toland's attack, on the other hand, was designed to show that the judicial and administrative authority overlap on the Board and that it sits both as prosecutor and judge.

Club Formed to Aid Shut-Ins Means Holiday Joy for Many

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 20 (AP)—The faces of more than 200 shutins are radiant with Christmas smiles today because of new friends gained through an organization started four years ago by a corporation lawyer's energetic wife.

Mrs. Paul Bedford, Wilkes-Barre clubwoman, sent out questionnaires in 1935 asking shut-in persons what they wanted most: A radio, flowers or visitors.

"Visitors!" was the unanimous reply.

So Mrs. Bedford recruited 20 volunteers as first members of "Friends of Shut-ins," an organization without dues or meetings whose work covers a 20-mile radius. Now 280 members pay periodic visits to shut-ins and the visitors enjoy it as much as the visited.

Each visit usually means a gift for the shut-in, but there is no obligation and Mrs. Bedford emphasizes that members of her club are not "Lady Bountifuls."

"The emphasis is on friendship," she explained.

From a big room in Mrs. Bedford's home, Christmas presents and small Christmas trees were taken this week to each of the shut-ins. There was a gift for every age and taste.

Persons receive visits from the "Friends of Shut-ins" regardless of their education or financial status.

Mrs. Bedford keeps a record of special days so the shut-ins will be remembered. She also has furnished each on her list with the others' telephone numbers so they can chat back and forth.

The club has a magazine, Cheerful Chats, composed chiefly of contributions from the shut-ins themselves and mimeographed by school boys.

"And," Mrs. Bedford said, "the visitors get almost as much of a kick out of this as the visited."

Tree Pendants Made by Machine

CORNING, N. Y. (AP)—Christmas tree balls, hitherto a hand-made product of European workmen, principally German and Czechoslovakian, have been produced by an American machine, reports the Corning Glass Works. On the same robot that turns out several hundred electric light bulbs a minute, 1,000,000 tree balls were made in a short time. They were of paper thinness, but stronger than the hand-made, the announcement said.

The balls drop off the belt perfectly formed. A silvering solution is poured inside and shaken to give a complete interior coat. The exteriors are then dipped in colored lacquers and placed in fire to harden. The last step is by hand, in which a metal cap is fastened to the ball, so it can be attached to a tree.

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U. S. Intensifies Efforts To Strengthen Safety Belt

(Continued from Page 1)

what Mr. Welles said. Give him time and he will take care of it."

Broad Latitude Given

So much for the news developments themselves. The chief elements of significance arising out of the events of the past 24 hours, appear to be as follows:

1. The early statement on the sinking of the Columbus appeared to give broad latitude to the movements of belligerent warships and cargo ships of both sides within the safety zone. He said: "Officials of this government are convinced in their opinion that the crew decided to sink the Columbus rather than to run the risk of an encounter or seizure after the ship had passed into waters beyond the so-called safety-belt." He explained that a British warship "apparently" had been trailing the Columbus and its crew must have become convinced that they could not shake it off.

Thus, under the White House decision, American or German interests could send blockade runners out into the safety zone, and British warships may patrol and follow them, without any violation of the zone taking place.

Difficult Situation

2. This point of view brings the Administration face to face with what already has proved in several cases to be an intolerable situation for the belligerents. It sets up the safety zone as an area in which blockade runners have at some points many hundreds of miles of Atlantic water where they cannot be touched by the British, and where they can use night time and stormy weather for eluding pursuers and escaping into the trackless seas where it is harder for the blockade patrol to locate them. In effect, it says to the British; you may locate your prey here, you may trail it, but you may not seize it. It appears to be doubtful whether the British Admiralty woould ever accept such a limitation, and in fact the case of the Arauca is an example of where a British warship chased a German oil carrier right into an American port. It radioed the Arauca to turn out to sea, and the German Captain, just able to elude his pursuer, turned the opposite way and managed to make port.

Stern Measures Seen

3. The Welles statement in New York is believed here to foreshadow a stern measure on the part of the American Republics. It is thought not unlikely that they will decide to bar all American ports to ship which have violated the code of the safety belt, unless they are prepared to be interned immediately upon entering port.

But here again there are dilemmas to be faced. The German Navy needs to use American ports when its raiders and supply ships are fleeing from the British Navy. The British, on the other hand, have ample force in American waters and have bases in their own colonial possessions actually inside the safety zone. Their naval ships, therefore, have little if any need to use American ports. Therefore this provision, like the repeal of the Neutrality Act, would have the indirect but very tangible effect of aiding the power which controls the seas, and penalizing its enemy.

No Substantial Injury

4. The incidents of the past few days are not regarded here as inflammatory to any extended degree, or even to the extent which flaring headlines would seem to indicate. Thus far, there has been no substantial injury to inter-American commerce or to the lives of citizens of the Americas. All belligerents appear anxious to avoid this more direct type of challenge to the security of the Americas.

In sum, it would appear from the spontaneous nature of the actions of the President and Secretary of State from day to day, that Mr. Roosevelt is transferring his famous quarterback strategy from domestic to naval matters. It will seem odd to some that the President, who is known as a keen student of naval matters, should have become entangled in so complex a situation without carefully charting the course and the costs, as naval men traditionally do.

The only answer would appear to be this: That in proposing the safety belt idea, Mr. Roosevelt was seeking to carry out what he considered to be a basically valid wish: to keep inflammatory incidents away from the Americas. With his characteristic optimism, he presumed that some way could be found to accomplish a worthy purpose. Now, as a result, he finds himself facing many practical questions of method which may make or break the program.

Royal Greetings Have War Motif

LONDON (AP)—King George's Christmas card this year features a picture of a Royal Air Force fighting plane, swooping through clouds, with the legend, "In a World of Space."

Profits of reproductions sold to the public will go to provide comforts for Air Force personnel.

Queen Elizabeth's card pictures a woman sewing on a Union Jack with the title, "For Freedom."

Evansville Taxicab Strike Is Called Off

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (AP)—Taxicab service in this city of more than 100,000 inhabitants, halted Sunday in a labor dispute, was resumed Dec. 19.

Eighty-seven drivers went back to work under an agreement between the Taxi Drivers' Union (American Federation of Labor) and the Yellow Taxi Company, only cab firm operating here.

The company reinstated three drivers whose discharge led to the tieup and agreed to arbitrate a union demand that Supervisor William Boston be transferred to another job, it was reported by company and union officials.

Soviet Charges on Cuba Are Repudiated by Welles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Charges by V. M. Molotoff, Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar, that Cuba was not free and independent of the United States were sharply repudiated by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, who, in turn, struck out sharply at Russia for attacking Finland.

Mr. Welles, speaking before the annual dinner of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in the United States at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, characterized the history of the United States-Cuban relations as a "friendship based on equality and justice," and declared the Island Republic was not dominated by this country. The Undersecretary's address was radiocast throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Welles indicated that the American Republics would soon take action to end "certain events" which had taken place "showing a disregard by belligerents for rights of American republics." In this he was understood to refer to the Admiral Graf Spee incident and the pursuit yesterday of the German ship Arauca by a British warship to a point just outside the three-mile limit of the United States and within the 300-mile zone set up by inter-American agreement.

Concerted Action

"I feel confident that after consultation between them, the American Governments will promptly determine upon measures which they may take which will make very much less likely in the future such disregard for their legitimate requirements and for their inalienable right of self-protection," Mr. Welles said.

In commenting on the Russian Premier's charges Mr. Welles held that "matters between the United States and Cuba are in fact in far better shape than matters between Soviet Union and Finland."

"We can only assume," he said, "that the People's Commissar must, at the time he delivered this extraordinary address, have been so engrossed with the efforts which his Government was then undertaking in order to insure—in the present Soviet manner—the 'freedom and political independence of Finland' as to have been prevented from learning what the rest of the world has long since known, that the Government and people of Cuba are as free and independent as any Government and people on the face of the globe.

American Policy

"Certainly the policy of the United States toward her neighbor, Cuba, in order to insure the freedom and political independence of the latter, has not been a policy which has manifested itself in ruthless efforts at military invasion of that neighbor nor in the slaughter of helpless civilians through bombardment from the air."

Mr. Welles warned against any attempt by sugar interests to obtain additional benefits through legislation, and called for an informed public opinion to stop such movements.

Admitting that mistakes had been made in economic relations with Cuba, he said the reduction of the sugar tariff in 1934 brought economic stability back to Cuba. The supplementary trade agreement with Cuba signed on Dec. 18 restored the status of 1934 following the temporary suspension of sugar quotas because of the war, he added.

Passing to a discussion of the Trade Agreements Act, Mr. Welles urged "the millions of our fellow-citizens who benefit directly from the patient, untiring and successful efforts which this Administration in times of great emergency has made to expand our export trade," make their voices heard in support of the measure.

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Behind the Headlines

Germans of Baltic areas are voyaging these days back home to bands and speeches—How does the Rhineland's famous tune sound to these returning 'countrymen'? Will they be in tune?

About 75,000 Germans who have been living—and whose ancestors have long lived—in Estonia and Latvia are this winter making the sea voyage through the Baltic—"home" to Germany. This is a part of Adolf Hitler's extensive repatriation program concluded with the Russian and Baltic governments.

These Baltic folk of German race are not the first Germans to make this same mass migration by sea. After the close of the World War, many thousands of Germans and other nationals of the Central Powers made the same trip home, after spending years in Russian camps as prisoners of war.

There was a striking similarity between their odyssey and the trek that is now taking place in the same waters. Then, as now, receptions were arranged in German ports for the homecomers. I recall one of those receptions. It was tendered in the port of Stettin, but it followed exactly the pattern of those now being staged in Danzig.

Even a Band

I was aboard one of the ships that brought 1,000 of these prisoners of the Central Powers "home" to Germany. As we docked at Stettin, expecting an unheralded and unobserved arrival, we noticed a sort of high pulpit on wheels being rolled across the dock to a point opposite our gangplank. It was bedecked in German flags and colors.

As we were being tied up to the pier, a delegation of gentlemen in top hats and frock coats advanced to the steps leading up into the pulpit, and one of them mounted it. He was the Mayor of Stettin. He delivered a brief patriotic address welcoming the exchange prisoners back to their homeland.

At that moment, a small German band which had remained in the background began to puff and toot, and we recognized the strains of "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Out of Tune?

There was something incongruous about the whole thing. Because Deutschland was at that moment anything but "Ueber Alles"; it had just suffered a tremendous defeat in the war, and conditions in the country were verging on chaos Yet the band played manfully on.

Another thing which made the tune seem somewhat less than appropriate was the fact that practically none of the exchanged prisoners were actually Germans. There were a few real Reichsdeutsch among them, but the great majority were Poles, Hungarians, Austrians, Czechs, Slovaks, and even a few Italians from what had been the Austrian Tirol; all of them had fought in the armies of the Central Powers but the collapse of Germany and of Austria-Hungary and the territorial changes of the Treaty of Versailles had now made many of them citizens of countries which had not existed previous to 1914, notably Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Still, the German band blared away with "Deutschland Ueber Alles" and the prisoners stood politely at attention, saluting. although they were just passing through Germany on their way to their homes under new flags which could not have flown unless Germany had been defeated in the war.

Welcome Prisoners

The reason why there were so few Germans among our prisoners was that the Bolsheviks were loath to let any Germans get out of Russia. They exchanged Central Powers' prisoners of other nationalities whenever possible, and held onto the Germans.

They did this because almost every German, unlike the other nationalities, knew a trade and was a skilled craftsman in one line or another. Skilled craftsmen were rare in Russia, and the Bolsheviks were sorely in need of them to make the wheels or the new Communist regime go round.

Consequently, the German Government found that in exchange for the Russian soldiers who had been in German prison camps throughout much of the war, it was getting not its own Germans, but a sprinkling of Central European nationalities. The experience did not make the Germans like the Bolshevik regime any better. One wonders, whether, in these days of Russo-German cordiality, this little episode is ever recalled by German officials.

Those exchanged prisoners, at the end of their Baltic voyage, smiled wryly as they listened to "Duetschland Uebér Alles." Will not today's Germans from the Baltic States, obliged regardless of their preference to leave lands where their ancestors have lived for generations, do likewise as the band plays on the dock at Danzig.

Rex Miller.

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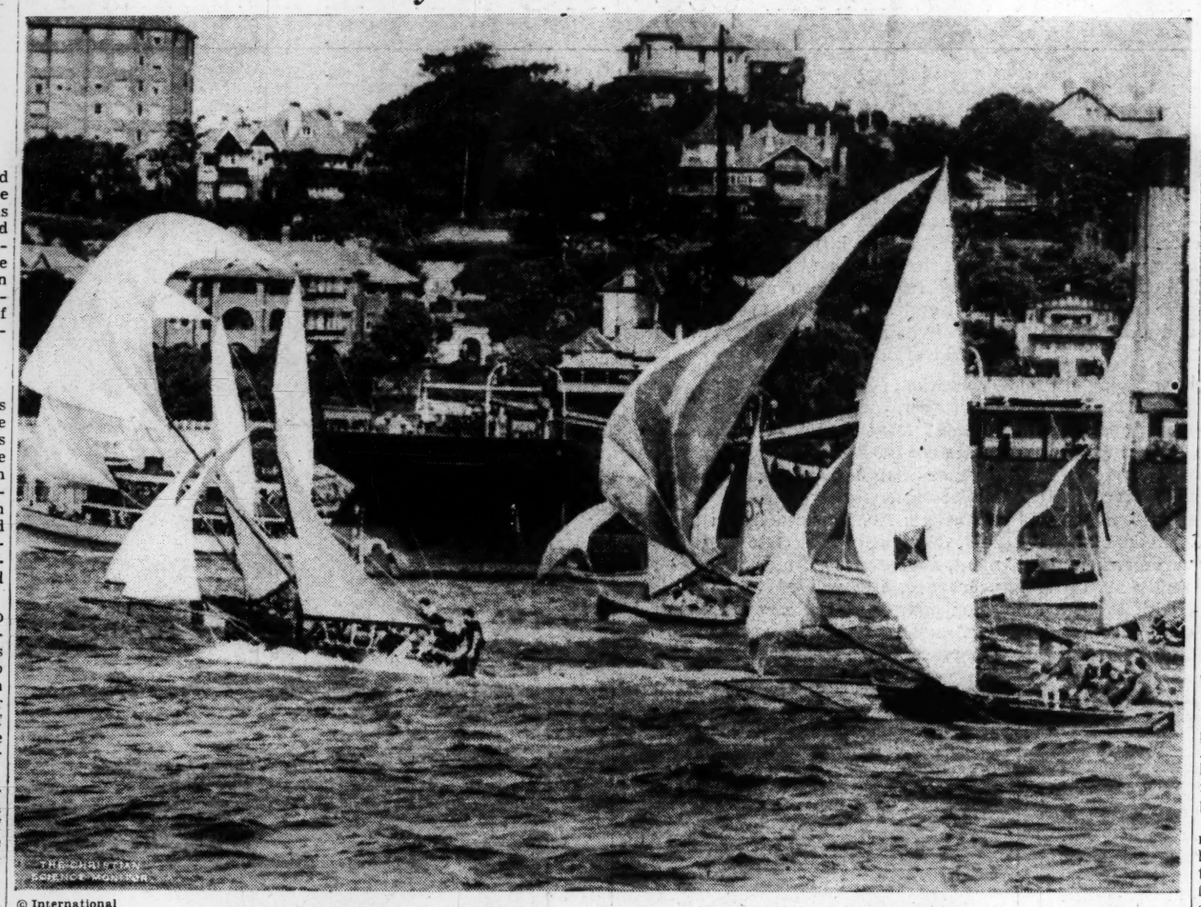

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Start of Australian 18-Footer Championship Race in Sydney Harbor

No, this isn't a parachute race. That sail in the front, at the left, may make one think so. And the big fellow, here at the right—that chap standing up—is having a hard time pulling it in. Yes, it is a spanking breeze. But all the more fun. At least, no duckings yet. Hardly necessary to add the spectators are not experiencing a calm.

Epic in U. S. Hospitality Shown in Resettling Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—When the whole story of resettlement in the United States of refugees from Central Europe is told, it will be an epic-making chapter in American hospitality, in the opinion of Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. Today, hundreds of Jewish communities and scores of Christian groups are helping by offering hospitality, finding jobs for these new settlers, and locating them throughout the United States, Mr. Pickett said.

Recalling that there are many persons who doubt the wisdom of admitting so many aliens while there are so many unemployed in the United States, Mr. Pickett said he could understand the criticism of this policy by the unemployed themselves, but stressed that their resentment arises out of a misunderstanding of the facts.

"Before the beginning of the present war, England had accepted 11,000 refugee workers," he continued, "and the Secretary of the Home Office in a statement said that these 11,000 people had given 1,500 jobs to Britons. Our study of our own situation reveals a similar development here.

"One German textile man used to own a shirt factory in Germany and sold his wares in South America. Having to leave his homeland, he has transferred his factory to our country and is employing American labor.

"A German firm exported until recently certain types of wool hosiery to the United States. Now the three refugees who owned this firm have re-established it in Massachusetts and are employing 38 American workers in the manufacture of goods which had been imported previously from abroad.

"Another refugee has brought over from Germany a patented process used in the manufacture of gloves. The firm he established to utilize this patent now does an annual business of $100,000.

"We are not dealing simply with American generosity, but also with American shrewdness. More important, however, it seems to me, is that these men and women with their families who have a deep-seated sense of the value of democracy and freedom in their systems shall find among us a spirit and light which justifies their belief in democracy."

Mr. Pickett estimated that about 2,500 German refugees are coming to the United States every month, on the quota system, with a view to making this their home. About one-half of these are children or housewives, or parents who are brought over by their children.

"They supply one thing we need," Mr. Pickett added. "That is, consumers. They are not competitors in the labor market."

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Hard Blows at Gambling Struck in Chicago Area

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago has moved further toward solution of the almost traditional gambling problem in the past few months.

While there may still be a few secluded race-track bookmakers catering to a few persistent customers, this form of gambling has practically disappeared as a result of the Federal campaign against the system of wire news which furnished these places with essential information.

Doing away with wire and telephone service not only hampered these so-called "horse parlors" but stopped the other forms of gambling which went on in connection with them, dice, poker, and roulette. It has furthermore upset what seemed to be a powerful and influential gambling organization, spreading out over the region and into many forms of vice.

Money for Trade

Thousands of dollars, no one knows how much, which before, in the language of the legislative act which legalized betting at race tracks in Illinois, have gone for "contributions for improving the breed of horses," are going this year into holiday spending. Grocery money, which went for "a sure thing in the second race," now goes for groceries. Pay checks that shrunk with the promise of a "five to one shot" now go into the gift budget.

It has been estimated that these "bookies" handled as much as $200,000,000 annually.

Civic groups here tried for years to root out this gambling evil but invariably came against politics, a wall which stood regardless of the party in power. Now, through the efforts of the Federal Government, co-operating with one local political faction, a sizable gain has been made.

The drive started in September, with Federal indictments directed chiefly against Moses L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher, and operator of the Nation-Wide News Service which supplied the bookies by wire with the needed information about the races. There have been a total of 10 indictments naming Mr. Annenberg and 19 business associates, charging evasion of income tax, bribery, and operation of a lottery. The lottery charge is based on the interstate transmission of racing news, which the Government contends is used in the promotion of a lottery, the betting on winners of horse races.

Ax Squads Busy

Before the Federal Government stepped in, the Cook County State's Attorney, Thomas J. Courtney, who has had run-ins with the Kelly-Nash Democratic machine, made some effort to rid the county of the "bookies."

The work of the Chicago police and the courts was recently described by the Chicago Crime Commission as a "farcical, monotonous procedure." Police would arrest operators of the betting parlors and bring them to court, where with little pretense at ceremony they would be freed, usually on the plea that the arrest was made without a warrant. Should a warrant have been obtained, it was ruled that there was not sufficient evidence. On one day 229 defendants were arraigned, 228 immediately freed. The other one was subsequently acquitted.

The strategy of the gambling interests through the years, it is noted, has been either to seek to lift restrictions, or block enforcement. At one time they succeeded in getting through the State Legislature a law permitting Chicago to legalize and license "bookies," but this was vetoed by Gov. Henry Horner and failed to pass over his veto.

In the face of this Mayor Kelly caused to be enacted by the Chicago City Council an ordinance to accomplish the same purpose. This, as was expected, was declared illegal in view of the State law against gambling except at the tracks.

Flavor of Racket

Meanwhile the murder of Edward J. O'Hare, President of Sportsman's Park, one of Chicago's six racing tracks, in which Al Capone is said to have an interest, has served to reveal the close connection between the racing business, the underworld, and politics. O'Hare's own police record and his association with prominent prohibition era gangsters have given the racing business itself a "racket" flavor.

The Crime Commission declared that the O'Hare murder was the "first gong of warning for horse racing," and noted that little is needed to change the present sentiform into a majority.

Meanwhile the anti-gambling attack continues on other fronts. Another Federal grand jury is investigating the incomes of others, including William R. Skidmore, and William Johnson.

Labor Migration Threat of South Is Pointed Out

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 (AP)—A migration of Negroes from the eastern cotton States "much more terrible than that from the dust bowl" was predicted at the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee hearing.

Prof. John B. Canning of the Stanford University economics department said it will come when harvesting becomes mechanized to compete with new cotton-growing, irrigated lands in South America, Asia and Africa.

"When—not if—the migration out of the cotton-growing South begins," he declared, "it will be largely an exodus of Negroes. If that comes at a time when there is still a large employment shortage in the areas to which they move, then there will be a problem of civil liberties, unless your Committee and other agencies can devise preventives and persuade Congress to adopt them in time."

This country has seen many "hostile receptions and unlovely exploitations" of immigrants, he declared.

Professor Canning suggested partial remedies might be cooperation between employer and employee groups to obtain Federal aid, when prices fail to cover production costs, in form of price supplements which would take into consideration a fair wage standard, and subsidized retail buying in depressions.

Irving Thalberg Estate Nearly Halved by Taxes

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Uncle Sam has taken nearly half of the $4,370,913 estate of Irving G. Thalberg, motion picture producer.

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Three Glimpses of Yuletide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Through the window, Christmas, with its significances, customs, and folklore, is seen in various ways, in a fraternity house, a streetcar, and a Swedish bakery.

In shops that cater to the extensive Scandinavian trade of the Pacific Northwest are seen all manner of imported foods in which there is a special trade at Christmas time. The fact that the supply is somewhat curtailed this year because of shipping conditions makes these imports reminiscent of happier times in the old countries.

There are all manner of breads, the spisbröd to be eaten with lude fisk and the long rye loaf, vortebröd, the different forms of sylta or head cheese, the tins of fish balls, spelled fiskbuller in Swedish and fiskeboller in Norwegian, the usual potato sausage and a favorite imported sausage, fläsk korv. Always there is the Yule cake, Jul kaker, and the many varieties of Christmas cookies.

Stacks of dried lude fisk are piled high in all fish markets. Here are 35-pound fish dried down to three pounds. The shopkeeper explains how they are laid out to dry along the cliffs of Sweden where days and days of sunshine evaporate them from bulky fish to long, hard ones. These sun-dried fish are prepared for sale by soaking them in lye and soda for two weeks when they resume their bulk and become delicious white lude fisk for Christmas Eve dinners.

Car's Final Trip

The annual Christmas car of the Seattle Municipal Railway Department will ride through the streets again this year. But it will be the last round-up for the car. Next year, according to plans of the rehabilitated car system, there will be no tracks and no street cars; all will be one trackless trolley system.

During the week before Christmas the brightly lighted and decorated car with a Santa Claus conductor and motorman and caroling Christmas hymns through a loudspeaker will move through the streets. Above the din of the shopping district it will carol "Holy Night" and through the residential districts will pass at night, a gay, brilliant, singing street car.

Christmas Card

This might have been a glorified Christmas card come to life but it was nothing more English or ancient than a fraternity house at the University of Washington. Outside, it was dark "old" brick surrounded by a hedge and with candles in the windows. Inside, its high-raftered baronial hall was decorated with a Christmas tree that went right up to its Gothic peak. This was trimmed with nothing but dripping silver tinsel.

The winding stairways and balconies were trimmed with ropes of cut cedar, and great wreaths lightened the high oak paneling of the side walls. In the dining room, a wood fire blazed in the copper-hooded fireplace, silvered grasses and foliage were arranged on serving tables, and on the long refectory table, tall candles lighted the sandwiches and cakes of the annual Christmas party. Mothers and fathers, sisters and sweethearts, and alumni gathered around and from somewhere Christmas carols came from undergraduate singers.

Kate Archibald

Decision Delayed On Labor Leader

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Extradition proceedings involving William Bioff, movie labor union leader, were held in abeyance pending submission of briefs by opposing attorneys. Gov. Henry Horner was asked by Cook County (Chicago) prosecutors to demand that he be returned from California to serve a six months' jail term imposed in 1922. The Governor reserved his decision, ordering attorneys to file briefs in support of their arguments by Jan. 10.

The labor leader headed a council of movie unions which recently obtained a 10 per cent wage boost for 35,000 workers after threatening a strike. In an affidavit read by Attorney George Breslin of Los Angeles, he denied that he was guilty of the charge made against him, and said he did not leave Chicago until June, 1936, and then only in the belief that his conviction had been reversed by the Illinois Supreme Court.

F. A. Silcox

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, who passed on today at his home in near-by Alexandria, Va., came to the capital as Chief of the Forest Service about five years ago. He first went with the agency about 30 years ago, his aides said, but for a time left the Government employ to engage in private business.

Robots Don't Like Apples

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—"Red apple" diplomacy of Philadelphia school children about examination time is becoming a thing of the past.

The Board of Education has rented a "mechanical teacher"—an electrical device through which test papers are fed and the number of correct answers shown on a meter.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

'Union Now': It's Met Dynamic Response

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Yesterday's discussion of World Unity aroused so much interest that we are going to devote today and tomorrow to further exposition of the general idea.

"That a presentation of a subject such as a co-operative union of democracies could have stirred such wide interest as has Clarence Streit's proposal shows how far the public has come in its thinking along the lines of world affairs and an honest seeking for genuine peace. Mr. Streit calls for a union of fifteen of the leading democracies in a great federal republic."

Question: "What would be the chief points of design in this Streit Union?"

Answer: "They are three in number. First the Union would be designed to provide a common government in such fields where that government would serve man's freedom better than would separate governments. These would include a union citizenship, a single defense force, freedom from all custom or tariff charges, a common money and a common postal and communications system.

"Secondly, independent national government would be maintained in all other fields. The Union would guarantee the right of each democracy in it to govern its home affairs and practise Democracy at home in its own way, whether by republic or kingdom; presidential, cabinet or other form of government; and with any economic system whether capitalistic, socialistic or some derivation of these.

Question: "What happens to the nations not first included?"

Answer: "The third point covers them. It calls for this union to be a nucleus about which other nations would form themselves. It expects the Union to be so attractive that other nations will want to join. But in order to join these nations would have to meet one all-important requirement—a guarantee of the individual citizen's rights, through what the Union would set up as a minimum Bill of Rights. In other words, guarantee true liberty for your citizens and in you can come."

Question: "Is there anything else, besides the great power achieved this way as peace insurance, which would recommend nations to want to join it?"

Answer: "Oh, yes. That is covered in those five common items mentioned as the chief functions of the single, common government. What this Union would really set up is what the United States is today. The results of the original thirteen states joining together in a similar union was a tremendous jump forward, in peace, prosperity, and happiness. The Streit Union should show the same results.

"A union citizenship would give the same chances for opportunity and variety as are now enjoyed by the citizens of the United States within that country's lands.

"The Common defense force would permit guaranteed peace within and protection against other nations at much lower costs. This would mean a tremendous saving in the national taxes and debts.

"The elimination of customs would mean that the freedom of trade, now practised within the United States, would occur among all these united Democracies. Elimination of trade barriers would set up production plants where they could work best and cheapest, stimulate a great increase in shipping and transportation and set up a rush of business activity such as has been seen within the United States during its most prosperous periods.

Question: "But where does the common money come in that picture? Is it just to make this common trading easier?"

Answer: "That is one of its natural functions. But remember that much of the business turbulence of the world is due to shifting currencies. Put the major Democracies on one currency and it would be so strong it would become the standard of the world and remain completely stable. As to a common postal and communication system, it is obvious how effectively that would work out.

Question: "Is this Union type of government necessarily assured of success? It worked in the United States but might that not have been because of an unusual combination of circumstances?"

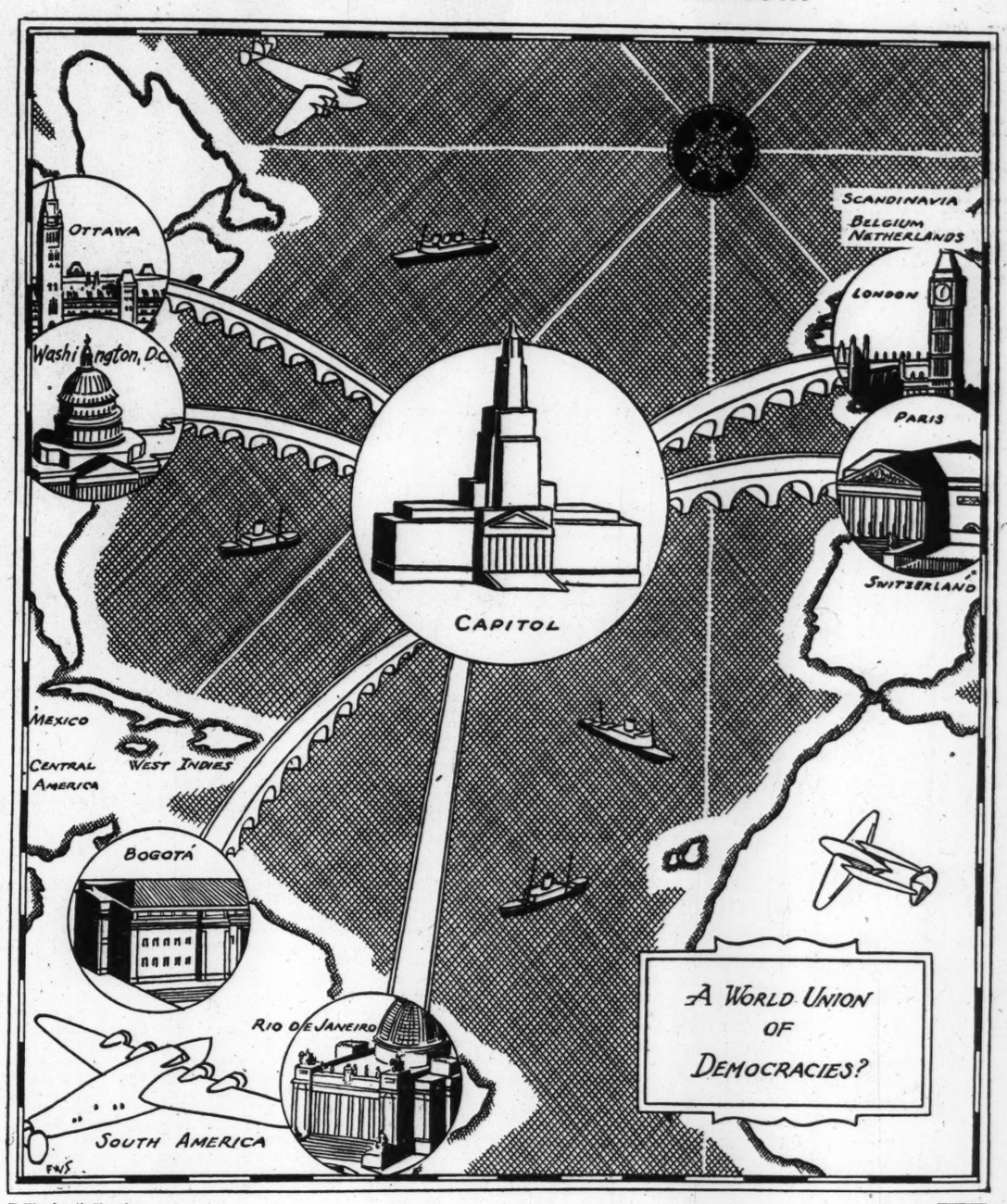
Answer: No. As Lord Acton has said, this type of interstate government, invented by Americans 150 years ago, has proved to be 'an astonishing and unexampled success' not only in America but wherever Democracies have tried it, regardless of conditions—for instance among the Germans; French and Italians of Switzerland; the English and French of Canada; and the Dutch and English of the Union of South Africa."

Question: "What are the fifteen countries Mr. Streit proposes should start this Union, and what do they have to offset any combinations which might try to oppose them?"

Answer: "The United States, the British Commonwealth (6 countries), the French Republic, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Swiss Confederation, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. Together these nations have 300,000,000 people, they own almost half the earth and rule all its oceans, they do two thirds of the world's trade of which most would become domestic trade under the Union, they have more than 50 per cent control of nearly every essential material and possess practically all the world's gold and banked wealth. Their armed strength, united, could be reduced and still have a two to one lead over today's aggressors.

"And now for today we have the special pleasure of introducing to you the man who has brought forth this great new concept of international peace and freedom, Clarence Streit, who, as our guest speaker will tell you more about 'Union Now'—on page 271."

'For Man's Vast Future'—Lincoln



F. Wenderoth Saunders

A Plan That Bridges Continent and Ocean

Fold on this line

Cut on this line

A Federal Union for World's Democracies

By Clarence K. Streit

War is the rule of force at its most stupid and deadly depth—far below "jungle law." Even wolves do not band together in thousands to slay their own species wholesale. To climb out of this depth and keep out of war, men must organize law and order among them, govern themselves instead of being governed by blind force. War means lack of effective government among those who suffer from it. Peace requires primarily the establishment of government. And good government was never established by any one man alone, or by all men together at the start, or without a struggle.

The democratic side won in 1918 a complete victory. The United States, which alone entered the war with the declared aim of establishing peace through government, emerged as the most powerful of nations. We had the world in our hands as no people ever had before. We used the victory to set up a system of world government—the league system—which had already failed us and every one who had tried it. Then we made double-sure of its breakdown by refusing to help try to make it work.

Now that it has broken down, we are trying to secure peace this time by blaming the Europeans for the breakdown, depending on them to organize peace on a better basis, contributing nothing ourselves except criticism, and justifying our own 20-year-long isolationist policy on the ground that when you find you can't make the whole world safe for Democracy in two years, you are entitled to quit.

U. S. Example

Experience has shown that the Federal Union system, which the 13 American democracies invented and established in 1787-9 in the Constitution of the United States, is the form of inter-democracy government that best secures the ends for which democrats make government—the individual's life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. It has succeeded everywhere—not only in the United States with all the races and nations of men, but also in Canada between the British and French, in the Union of South Africa between the Dutch and the British, and in Switzerland among the Germans, French, and Italians.

The proposal made in "Union Now" is simply a proposal that the democracies follow now—in our day—this time-tried method and seek their peace and freedom by organizing themselves in a Federal Union as the nucleus of a world government of, by, and for the people.

This Union would have, as has every federal union, a constitutional, representative government, elected by the citizens and empowered by them to raise from them individually the means of governing them individually wherever they empowered it to govern them at all. Like every federal union, this Union would be made by the people for themselves, to guarantee each of them equally these three sets of individual rights:

Necessary Rights

(1.) Their rights as men to freedom of speech, press, association, conscience—all the rights of man.

(2.) Their rights as citizens of their nation to complete national self-government in all fields they do not expressly transfer from their national government to The Union.

(3.) Their rights as citizens of The Union to vote, trade, travel, study, work, play, and live freely and equally before the law anywhere in the territory of The Union, to enjoy a common Union money, postal and communications service, and to be protected in all three sets of rights by a Union defense force.

The Union would be, in short, the opposite of a league or the diplomatic system of "international law"—for leagues and "international law" really provide governments of states, by states and for the sake of states, in so far as they provide government at all. The Union would shift inter-democracy relations to a man-to-man basis, and away from the present government-to-government basis.

Democracies Only

Why limit it to democracies? Because it is clearly impossible to organize world government for the people with dictatorships that ridicule individual freedom, glorify war, and insist that man is made for the State. Nor would it seem wise to try to make this first, difficult step forward with a crowd of immature democracies. "Union Now" suggests starting with these 15 as founders: The American Union, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

The 15 do not need to fight to make half the world at once safe for democracy—they need only unite in Federal Union.

Why cannot the problem be solved by a Federal Union of Europe alone? Where does Europe end? Russia takes it to Japan. Great Britain takes it to every continent. Even if one could restrict the problem geographically to Europe, one could not politically, for the United States is much too weighty a power for world government to be organized effectively with it outside. The American people, who invented Federal Union and have practiced it longer than any other people, and on a far bigger scale, must be the keystone of any successful attempt to establish peace and world government on a genuine Union basis now.

The Union, it must be stressed, is not proposed as a closed body or as a wartime block against autocracy, but as the first practical step toward a more perfect Union of all men.

How to get this Union of the Free established depends on how long it takes the majority of Americans to decide to lead the world in this direction.

Introducing Clarence Streit

You'd like and respect Clarence Streit, whether you always agreed with him or not.

At least, all of us who knew him at Geneva felt that way about him. Many others are coming to know him as he travels about the country explaining his epic proposal for "Union Now."

Regardless of what awaits his plan for world union, here is a man whose book has been instantly acclaimed. Many reviewers speak of it in terms of greatness. His text builds on foundations laid by Lincoln and the fathers of the United States of America. "Union Now" consciously identifies itself with mankind's search for ordered freedom.

Geneva Vision

During those months in 1933 and 1934 when Clarence Streit watched the world stumbling toward chaos, he moved among us with a seriousness that is still the first thing you notice about him. Myself a student and news correspondent one short hop beyond the status of cub reporter, I had the privilege of working with him and visiting his home.

In Geneva those days we all were groping toward some vision of world government, a vision that shimmered like Mont Blanc over the glacial blues of Lac Leman, yet broke itself on the rocks of Europe's age-old enmities and of American isolation.

In ornate seminar rooms at the Institute, and in high-ceilinged lecture halls at the University, our professors sifted history, law, and economics in search for the pattern of a world order they felt must come some time and in some way.

Meanwhile Clarence Streit handled every day the white-hot metals of the news. Japan invaded Manchuria and quit the League in a huff. Herr Hitler began to strike at the Treaty of Versailles, and Germany left the League. The Disarmament Conference lingered on toward its demise.

A New Old Plan

Out of Geneva's crucible came the Streit plan. An American himself, and a Westerner, he gravitated toward the solution that gave birth to the American Union. Many thinkers were on the trail of the same solution. But he went deeper. With bold originality, he left old paths. Yet the ingredients of his plan are old and familiar. Originality comes in his mixing of the ingredients, and in his proposals for immediate action.

The details of "Union Now" are summarized elsewhere on this page. In form as well as in content, the book reveals a man of deep and unusual experience.

Soft-spoken, clear-eyed, lanky, Clarence Streit needs only a ten-gallon sombrero, a pair of chaps, and a cayuse to ride with any outfit of Montana cowboys. He graduated at the University of Montana in 1919, but is actually from Missouri. You might have guessed the Missouri in him from his fearless testing of even the most accepted dogmas. You have to show him.

A World Citizen

In the A. E. F., and later as a student and news correspondent in Europe, he broadened his horizons. Meanwhile a strain of Oriental philosophy crept in. The two-stanza poem entitled "Man," forming the third part of his book, reflects this trend. In 1928 he published a book about the Persian poet Hafiz, of the fourteenth century. This Oriental excursion explains an overtone that otherwise might be puzzling in "Union Now."

The Streits have three children—Pierre, Jeanne, and Colette. Mrs. Streit is French.

American, Orientalist, European—a true citizen of the world—such is the author of "Union Now."

Roland Sharp

The Why, What, and How of 'Union Now'

Why Have Union?

The Streit plan originally aimed at preventing outbreak of war. Now that two wars have begun in Europe, besides the one already going in Asia, Mr. Streit's idea of war prevention will have to wait for later tests.

Even so, an organization called the Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists is hard at work to achieve union. Headquarters is at Union House, 445 West 23rd Street, New York. "Now" is a convenient and powerful term that never grows old. Under present conditions, however, Union Now would mean that the United States, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Finland would have to join the war against Germany. Since Finland is fighting a Russian invasion, all members of the Union presumably would have to defend Finland against Russia.

What Union Would Mean

The fifteen founding democracies would be so strong that they could insist on peace in the world. All present aggressors would be dwarfed by these figures.

Population: 913,653,000.

Area: 61,599,000 square miles. (Germany, Russia, Italy, and Japan combined are about 11,000,000 square miles.

Resources: Nearly everything of value, including: the following percentages of world production:

Oil—66 per cent
Nickel—95.8 per cent (in 1936)
Rubber—95.2 per cent
Gold Reserves—89.6 per cent
Gold Production—72.2 per cent
Iron Ore (mineral content)—72.7 per cent
Tin—72.2 per cent
Copper—65 per cent
Coal—65 per cent
Raw Cotton—64.7 per cent
Wool—63 per cent
Wheat—42.6 per cent

Blueprint for Union

Exactly what does Clarence Streit propose?

The plan breaks into two parts: 1 For immediate action. 2. For gradual development.

Immediate Action

Union of the "North Atlantic" democracies. Fifteen nations are named as "founder democracies." They are: The United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

Adoption of Union Constitution, designed "to provide effective common government in our democratic world in those fields where such common government will clearly serve man's freedom better than separate governments." These fields are listed as:

A Union citizenship.
A Union defense force.
A Union customs-free economy.
A Union money.
A Union postal and communications system.

Guarantee of independent national governments of Union members "in all other fields where such (independent) government will best serve man's freedom." This follows closely the present structure of the United States, with States retaining all powers not delegated to the Federal Government.

Union Legislature to be elected in proportion to members' populations.

Union Executive of five persons, as a Board with one new member each year.

Union Judiciary with independent Supreme Court.

Gradual Development

After the Union has become a going concern around its "nucleus" of 15 founder democracies, all other nations in the world would be able to enter provided they meet certain conditions. The first condition is the existence of democracy within the nation applying for membership. Democracy is defined as a system of government in which men govern themselves under laws operating on them "individually as equals." This done, Mr. Streit doesn't mind if a nation chooses to keep a nominal King, as in England or Norway. But dictatorship of all kinds is ruled out.

Washington Sideglances

The concluding chapter of Press Club's borrowed ship models tinged with Red — A reception minus— Politicians buying 'air' told to leave 'McCarthy' and 'Information Please' alone.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Page Mr. Dies: Selection of a nautical motif for its annual dinner for President Roosevelt almost made trouble for the National Press Club.

The Club borrowed two ship models from the Navy Department. On one it hung a sign joshing Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison about his reputed backing from "Boss" Hague in the New Jersey Governorship campaign. "New 45,000 U. S. SS New Jersey, Admiral Frank Hague's flagship. Armament 16 electoral votes. May be rented by approved Democratic organizations for chowder parties," read the label.

On the other, was a sign, "New destroyer U. S. S. Budget, after being pared down and keep weighted with national debt to correct top-heaviness. Will be added to Hudson River night line after January, 1941."

After the party, the models were returned to the Navy Department, with placards intact.

Next morning one of the building guards, wandered in, saw the signs and hurried to the guard room, "Captain," he called "come quick. Some of those dirty Reds got in last night and hung their signs all over the models."

On the Wave's Crest: Whether the United States is feeling its importance in the world order or what, the small portion of the Cabinet that showed up at the White House for the President's annual diplomatic reception was startlingly small. Just half the Cabinet members were there. Acting Secretary of the Navy Edison had gone down to Atlanta to see "Gone With the Wind"; Secretary Ickes was attending the marriage of his son in Chicago; Secretary Wallace was off making speeches.

In the old days, Cabinet members considered their presence at this function a mark of respect to other nations. Now they have acquired a new independence.

Tuning In: From a radio standpoint, the 1940 political campaign is getting up steam.

Hundreds of post cards were sent out from Republican headquarters here advising party officials of Thomas Dewey's Minneapolis broadcast.

From now until the parties select their nominees, radio time is free to those seeking nomination.

But once the candidates are officially selected, the parties must pay.

One piece of advice the broadcasters are giving party officials is this: 'No matter who your candidate is, don't make us cancel Charlie McCarthy or Information Please for him. He'll lose more votes than he'll gain."

Exclusive: So aroused was Mrs. James M. Helm, normally-reserved White House Social Secretary, over the assertion of Dies committee member J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, that Mrs. Roosevelt had invited Communists to the White House, but not him, that she voluntarily looked up the record.

Every year since coming to Congress in 1936, Mr. Thomas, she reported, has been invited not only to the Congressional reception but to the Army and Navy reception as well, since he is a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs. What's more, his wife has been invited to spring garden parties given for the wives of Congressmen.

Evidently Mr. Thomas didn't count these formal invitations. What he is hankering for, is a bid to one of those informal teas where Mrs. Roosevelt asks half a dozen persons in to sit around the fire and discuss public issues with her.

Morning Musicales:

One of the marvels of the Capital is the way Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, well-known in musical circles as a discoverer of talent, gets the ladies of officialdom out to her Monday morning concerts.

"No where else in the world would they think of having concerts practically before breakfast," Lauritz Melchior, noted tenor, once complained. But then he added, "For Mrs. Townsend I make this concession."

Many years ago when her husband was counselor of the U. S. Embassy in Austria, Mrs. Townsend sponsored a Vienna boy, named Fritz Kreisler, in his debut. Even today, she is still turning up musical "finds."

A "Who's Who in Washington Society" could be compiled any Monday morning in Mayflower lobby as the mink-coated contingent arrives to take its place on the little gold hotel ballroom chairs.

Sing Simple Joy Songs of Old

Bruce Sifford

14th Century Yields Christmas Folk Music for Pretty Moderns

Minneapolis Girl Scouts carry on their custom of many years standing with Christmas caroling through the corridors of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. Some of their songs are "new" to this century.

Labor's Own Disputes In for Airing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—For 50 years "jurisdictional disputes" between trade unions have been of increasing concern to the leadership of the American Federation of Labor.

And for 50 years the leadership has resorted to the subtle influences of diplomacy, the give-and-take of negotiation, or the inflexible mandate of labor conventions to achieve settlements.

Changing conditions and sometimes a union's reaching out for new power and membership have been blamed for jurisdictional battles.

These disputes result from two or more unions putting forth conflicting claims to do the same piece of work. If the argument goes unsettled, the disputes sometimes become strikes accompanied by stoppage of work or threat of boycott.

'Family Affairs'

Until recently jurisdictional fights were strictly family affairs, since the jurisdiction of each union was supposed to be limited by the charters issued to affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

But the Federal Government stepped into the situation a few weeks ago and put a new slant on organized labor's activities by indicting union officials participating in alledged jurisdictional strikes.

Indictments were returned by Federal grand juries in Washington and St. Louis charging officers of the Teamsters' and Carpenters' Unions with conspiring to violate the Sherman Antitrust Law by delaying construction and building operations with inter-union disputes.

The Government's maneuver, part of a broad inquiry into alleged restraints in the building industry, created a perplexing problem for organized labor, which has contended for years that Congress placed the affairs of labor unions beyond the reach of the antitrust laws.

Even though the jurisdictional dispute has been what William Green, President of the A. F. of L. called a "vexing" problem, the A. F. of L. leadership was quick to strike back at the Government with a protest the jurisdictional strikes and disputes were legal.

And A. F. of L. lawyers are getting ready for a court test which may go far to determine what control Government may exercise over the rivalries of labor unions.

More Than Legal Question

Labor lawyers declared that there is more at stake than a legal question as to whether the Government can outlaw jurisdictional disputes that stop work.

They claim there are social aspects to the problem, and voice the fear that if Government is able to control some labor affairs, control may be extended to take in the whole trade union movement.

A development of this kind would be a violent clash with the sturdy principles of voluntary action woven into the structure of the A. F. of L. by the late Samuel Gompers and kept alive by veterans who inherited the Gompers traditions.

Some A. F. of L. union leaders, however, are privately satisfied with the Government's move to crack down on jurisdictional strikes with antitrust prosecutions. Above and beyond the legal and social aspects, they see the threat of Government action as having a healthy effect toward keeping jurisdictional conflicts within the bounds of conference table disputes

Many Fights Recorded

Jurisdictional fights have been going on in the labor movement for years. No one seems to know when they started and no one seems to know how to stop them, although the A. F. of L. building trades council recently established judicial machinery in an effort to keep the conflicts from getting out of control.

Constantly changing industrial techniques which tend to obscure the lines of demarcation between workers' skills, and the introduction of new materials have brought on much of labor's jurisdictional troubles.

Power politics have been blamed for some of them, especially in cases where strong unions reach over into the territory of small unions.

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you'll like these candies

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"Homemade" candy-making methods. The finest of foods obtainable. Deliveries every 48 hours—or oftener. Friendly "Personalized" Service.

Fanny Farmer

Delicious Fresh Candies

Seamen's Leader Would Have U. S. Open Cruise Lanes

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, told Great Lakes seamen yesterday that "if the United States Maritime Commission would allow United States vessels to enter all cruise routes, thousands of jobs would be open for American seamen."

"Seamen shipping on the boats of Sweden and The Netherlands are reaping the benefits of the United States Neutrality Bill," the N. M. U. leader asserted. "There is no reason why American sailors can't share in the benefits."

Speaking at the second session of the Union's annual Great Lakes conference, Mr. Curran related that "only quick action by the Union prevented hardship and suffering of 9,000 North Atlantic seamen thrown out of work by passage of the (Neutrality) Bill."

"Without the untimely intervention of the Commission during our negotiations with shipowners over American seamen shipping in belligerent waters, the entire problem would easily have been solved," Mr. Curran said.

The N. M. U. was "instrumental," he said, in obtaining WPA jobs for unemployed seamen of the eastern seaboard.

He estimated that "approximately 4,500 now have found work," and expressed a belief that the demand "in Florida hotels for stewards and similar help" will aid in alleviating "the seamen's winter unemployment problem."

The conference, closing today, "will adopt a decisive attitude toward the Neutrality Bill and its effect on seamen," Mr. Curran said, adding that "a WPA program for jobless sailors" also will be considered.

Forgotten Carols of Long Ago Revived by Girl Scout Chorus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYZATA, Minn. — Singing Christmas carols of medieval times, a group of Girl Scouts in Minneapolis carried on a tradition of many years standing with their first holiday appearance on Sunday, Dec. 17, at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

The singers, about 16 in number, were chosen by tryouts from their Girl Scout troops, and were trained by Miss Grace Boutelle, an authority on folk songs. Some of the 14th century carols that they sing were unearthed some years ago by Miss Boutelle in the archives of the British Museum and in Paris libraries. She discovered manuscripts of old carols that had never been in print, and brought copies of them home for Minneapolis Girl Scouts to learn.

The carolers, dressed in quaint costumes, and carrying lanterns and lighted candles, were accompanied by the clear soft music of their own stringed instruments.

"Our singing is a revival of the joyous spirit that pervaded the old time 'waits,'" explained Miss Boutelle. "It is much more than just a desire to be quaint, or whimsical!

"The early carols came right from the hearts of the people, few of whom could read. They learned their Bible stories largely from the mystery plays that were presented by the church. Just as their folk songs grew out of the simple tasks and pleasures of their lives, so their carols expressed their joy and delight in the sweet story of the Nativity—simply told, to their own tunes."

During the Christmas season, the girls sing for various women's clubs, the Wells Settlement House, the Minneapolis Public Library, Kiwanis Club, and many other civic groups.

This year's songsters include: Honore Adams, Ruth Barker, Mary Lou Boice, Jane Butterworth, Mary Ann Butterworth, Charlotte Dinehart, Gwen Gilbert, Virginia Marceau, Nancy Montgomery, Cecile Murphy, Yvonne Olson, Anita Phillips, Virginia Routhier, Virginia Taylor, Jeanette Ten Eyck, and Joan Williams.

'Welded' Cloth Boon to South

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—A process for making cotton cloth without spinning or weaving has been developed by M. A. Goldman of the Fibre Products Laboratory, who sees in it a boon for the South's cotton industry.

The process, consisting of arranging fibres into parallel lines and then chemically welding them together to form a laminated sheet fabric, will provide a substitute, Mr. Goldman says, for jute textiles hitherto imported from India but now unobtainable because of a British war embargo.

He forecast permanent displacement of jute by chemically processed cotton fabrics, requiring 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually, and saw an increased opportunity for American labor.

Among commodities which Mr. Goldman said might be manufactured with the new fabric were burlap wrapping, baling, bags, window shades, tent material, napkins, towels and the backing for coated fabrics, among them oil cloth and imitation leathers.

He claimed greater strength and lower manufacturing costs for the new process in that fabrics might be made from short, cheap cotton fibres. Spinning and weaving are "still as essential as ever" for fancy fabrics and porous wearing apparel, Mr. Goldman said, but added that less than 40 per cent of fabrics manufactured in this country was for wearing purposes.

Allies Plot Economic Attack

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Major moves by Great Britain and France on the trade and diplomacy front were forecast today in authoritative circles as a consequence of yesterday's session of the Allied War Council in France.

A communiqué which followed the meeting said the Council had "ordered necessary measures to reinforce the means of action which the Franco-British collaboration has at its disposal in the diplomatic field, as well as the military."

A breakdown in German-Rumanian trade relations—at least a delay in the signing of a trade agreement—was counted as a significant factor in Allied plans. There were strong indications a trade "offensive" would be aimed at Germany in the Balkan region.

A Bucharest despatch said demands of German manufacturers for a 24 per cent price increase on past and future deliveries to Rumania delayed conclusion of a pact.

The head of the German mission to Rumania, Dr. Karl Clodius, said the manufacturers would refuse to fulfill contracts, including partly-filled orders for products of the Czech Protectorate, unless the increase were granted. Rumanian officials were reported to have balked at the demand.

Extensive business interests have been pressing the British Government to step up the economic war—to put it on a par with the recent bolder strokes in the air and at sea.

Businessmen argued the Allies must outbid Germany for neutral goods, whatever the price, and at the same time undersell it. They were encouraged by November figures showing sharp increases in British imports and exports.

The trade figures were all the more welcome in view of increased German attacks on shipping.

The London Daily Express cautioned, however, that "it is too soon for the Government to whoop and wave their hats in the air. Export figures are swollen by deliveries held up since the war began."

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned Dec. 19 from a five-day visit to the Western Front

French War Funds

PARIS (AP)—The French Government, looking forward to prosecution of the war in 1940, Dec. 19 asked the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to approve military appropriations for the first three months of the new year totaling 55,034,000,000 francs (about $1,265,000,000).

The Government estimated that 249,000,000,000 francs may be asked to finance the war in 1940. The appropriations for the first three months of 1940 amount to almost a third of the total 1939 budget.

British Sustain Losses in France

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP) — British troops at the front were reported to have suffered their first casualties over the week end—the result of mines, bullets, and grenades—while some were on night patrol duty, according to military sources

Military dispatches disclosed that a French patrol had made a daring daylight raid several miles within German lines on the Western Front, defeating a German detachment and carrying off its four officers.

Bank of America

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations Office and Professional Workers Union presented witnesses Dec. 19 before the Trial Examiner, Thomas Wilson, of the National Labor Relations Board, in an effort to prove the Bank of America engaged in unfair labor practices.

Former employees testified to instances of what the Union contends amounted to interference with Union organization by warnings, transfers and discharges of personnel.

The Bank denied the charges, and claims that its employees do not come within the scope of the Wagner Act.

Spy Warning

PARIS (AP) — French peasants were on the lookout Dec. 18 for German parachute spies after being warned by the Government that Nazi undercover agents might be dropped behind the lines.

Government officials said the spies would be found supplied with forged identity papers and speak perfect French.

Slav Defense Bloc Demanded by Poles

By the Associated Press

Paris, Dec. 20

The Polish Government in exile issues a proclamation listing three aims in the present war:

1. Liberation of Polish territory, and a drawing of frontiers so as to "guarantee a durable security" for Poland and "all Europe."
2. Erection of a bloc of Slav states between the Baltic and Adriatic seas.
3. "Make impossible return of circumstances which have led Poland to the edge of the abyss."

'Ohio Situation In Hand'—Bricker; 'Starving'—Labor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20 (AP)—"The acute problems of Ohio relief are now solved for this year"—Gov. John W. Bricker in a speech here.

"There is actual starvation in Ohio . . . the greeting 'Merry Christmas' will be a hollow mockery for thousands"—from an appeal to President Roosevelt by the Industrial Union Council of Toledo.

These statements today revived relief discussions in Ohio, where Dayton has joined Cleveland, Toledo and other cities in asking relief help from the State.

"Next year will bring new problems with new resources," Governor Bricker said. "We are encouraged because of improved conditions. Christmas buying is up, employment is up. . . . Ohio's crops have been generally good. . . . At this Christmas time the spirit of charity and good will ought to prevail."

The Toledo labor group, central body of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said in its letter to the President:

"Contrary to statements of Governor Bricker, there is actual starvation in Ohio and our appeals for relief for these people are falling on deaf ears. . . . We are again appealing to you to impress upon the responsible people the necessity for adequate relief in Ohio and Toledo."

This Story Provokes Laughs for British

LONDON (AP)—How Britain laughs at "muddling through" is typified by a current war story.

A Brigadier received orders to fly to British headquarters in France.

He and his pilot were given sealed instructions to be opened when they were flying over the English Channel.

The pilot's orders said the Brigadier had the exact location and route.

The Brigadier's orders said the pilot had the exact location and route.

They turned back.

Christmas Candles Limited by Reich

BERLIN (AP)—Germans must be content with only 14 varieties of candles to adorn their Christmas trees this season, compared with 64 kinds from which to choose in former years.

The Government order limiting variety in production also stipulated that no stearine or beeswax must be used in the manufacture of candles.

DRIVE TO FLORIDA

VIA SAVANNAH LINE

Avoid the strain, worry and expense of driving all the way South. Simply drive your car to the pier at Boston or New York and away at Savannah. It is less expensive than driving all the way. Fine, hard surfaced roads radiate from Savannah to Florida and the South. Start your vacation at the pier and enjoy three and one-half days (one day less from New York) of sea travel at its best, with a stop over at New York for Boston passengers each way with the ship as your hotel at no extra cost. Broad decks, tempting meals, cozy staterooms, deck sports, dance cafes and exceptional service.

Automobile Rates BOSTON to SAVANNAH
One Way $25 Round Trip $40

Automobile Rates NEW YORK to SAVANNAH
One Way $22.50 Round Trip $35.00
Rates apply to any car with one or more passengers.

Passenger Fares BOSTON to SAVANNAH
One Way $33 Round Trip $55

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Including meals and stateroom accommodation aboard ship.

60-day return limit on round trip ticket—longer limit round trip fare on application

ALL-EXPENSE CRUISES

FROM BOSTON
10 DAYS including stay at Hotel De Soto in Savannah . . $65
11 DAYS including stay at The Cloister at Sea Island (restricted) $77

FROM NEW YORK
7 DAYS including stay at Hotel De Soto in Savannah . . $57
8 DAYS including stay at The Cloister at Sea Island (restricted) $69

Fares covering longer All-Expense Cruises upon application.

All fares include meals and stateroom accommodation aboard ship.

PASSENGER SAILINGS FROM BOSTON
Dec. 4, 8, 13, 20, 27—Jan. 1, 8, 12, 19, 24, 31 Feb. 5, 12, 18, 23, 28—Mar. 6, 11, 18, 22, 29

Pier 42, Hoosac Tunnel Docks
Phone CHArlestown 1320, Boston, Mass.

PASSENGER SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK
Dec. 5, 9, 16, 21, 29—Jan. 2, 9, 13, 20, 25 Feb. 1, 6, 13, 17, 24, 28—Mar. 7, 12, 19, 23, 30

Pier 45 North River, 551 Fifth Ave., Room 205 Phones—Walker 5-1780, MUrray Hill 2-3319 New York

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1. BIRDS EYE TURKEYS are fed buttermilk every few hours to add 10% more white meat. Each bird as tender as the next. Grade-A—Gov't-inspected. Cleaned, drawn.

2. MAKE IT A FARM-FRESH Birds Eye dinner all the way with garden-fresh limas, real Corn-on-the-Cob, and, wonder of wonders, Asparagus Tips . . . 4 months out of season!

3. LOBSTER MEAT from Maine and Nova Scotia. Ocean-fresh. Already cooked. One box equals 3 lbs. of whole, live lobsters! (P.S. Birds Eye Bluepoint Oysters for stuffings!)

4. FOR SMALL FAMILIES...we suggest a Birds Eye Roasting Chicken, or one of our tender Long Island Ducklings. Cleaned, drawn, ready to cook!

BIRDS EYE TURKEY! ORDER NOW!

Birds Eye Turkeys go mighty fast. So order yours NOW! Have it delivered a day or so before Christmas so it can defrost for stuffings.

Insist on the original BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Guaranteed to satisfy, or MONEY BACK!

BIRDS EYE FIXIN'S!

LIMA BEANS Special BOX (12-oz.) 23¢
STRAWBERRIES Special BOX (16-oz.) 23¢
ASPARAGUS TIPS . . . . BOX (12-oz.) 35¢
CORN-ON-THE-COB 2 EARS 16¢
BLUEPOINT OYSTERS . BOX (12-oz.) 35¢
LOBSTER MEAT . . BOX (10-oz.) 99¢

Special prices effective Dec. 21-Jan. 3

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One Price Only . . Only One Price

HOWARD SUITS... OVERCOATS..TUXEDOS AND FULL DRESS... $22.50 ALL ONE PRICE

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FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

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Scuttled German Liner Burns as N. Y. Waits Crew

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—After burning and abandoning their luxurious 32,381-ton ship at the approach of a British man-of-war, 579 crew members and officers of the German Liner Columbus were being sped to Ellis Island today by an American cruiser.

The blazing derelict, one-time "Queen" of the German Merchant Fleet, and still the fleet's third largest, was left alone to sink in a cloud of steam.

The Columbus, which failed in a desperate dash for Europe from Vera Cruz, Mexico, already was settling when the Cruiser Tuscaloosa completed a rescue at dusk yesterday 400 miles east of Cape Henry, Va. Only two German sailors were known to have been lost The vessel is owned by the North German Lloyd Lines.

The vessel was heavily laden with oil and had food supplies for a 50-day voyage when it left Vera Cruz.

Unlike the naval engagement that culminated in the scuttling of the Graf Spee, the sinking of the Columbus did not take place within the American "neutrality belt"—a zone which was established by joint action of American republics and which at this point extends some 300 miles to sea. The scene of the Columbus sinking was set at about 400 miles out, off Cape Henry, Va.

The Tuscaloosa was on neutrality patrol when she sighted the ship, ablaze from bow to stern. In terse wireless messages to his superiors, Capt. Harry A. Badt of the Tuscaloosa reported that the liner was being scuttled and that a British destroyer was nearby, although there was no evidence of any fighting.

The crew already had pulled away from the sinking vessel in 22 lifeboats, and the American cruiser stood by until all the occupants were picked up. The liner's sea valves were open, to hasten her sinking.

The Columbus was found only a few hours after the German freighter Arauca outran a British cruiser and steamed into the harbor at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Mexico City friends recalled that Capt. Wilhelm Daehne, Commander of the Columbus, who was interned in Australia during the World War, said before leaving Vera Cruz:

"They'll never get my ship—I'll look out for my crew."

The Columbus was the first big merchant ship built in Germany after the World War, and was outstripped later in the fleet only by the Bremen and the Europa. She was 749 feet long and was equipped to carry 1,800 passengers and a crew of 750.

Two years ago the liner, which had been in trans-Atlantic service was refurnished for Caribbean cruises. A swimming pool was installed on a broad sun deck, along with an outdoor dance pavilion. The only evidence of her German ownership, aside from the Swastika flag, was a huge portrait of Adolf Hitler over the main staircase.

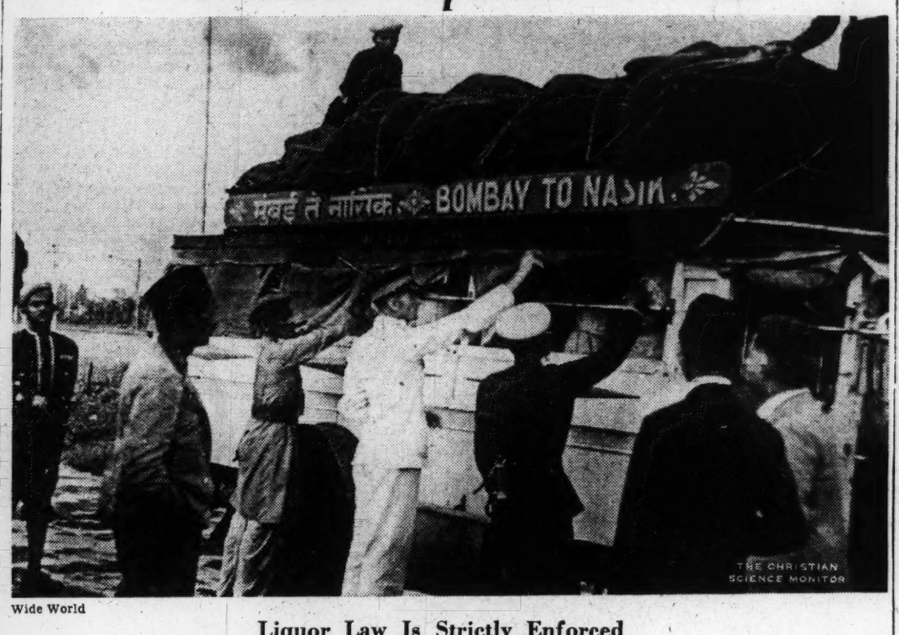
At the time of the Munich Conference in September, 1938, the Columbus held a shipload of Americans at Cartagena, Colombia, until the threat of war was dissipated. When the European war finally broke out this year, she discharged 550 cruise passengers at Havana and dashed for a haven in Vera Cruz.

Mexican officials said that while she was at Vera Cruz, several members of the crew deserted on the grounds that food was running low and that they were refused shore leave. Oslo, Norway, was given as the destination of the Columbus on her Mexican clearance papers.

The naval cruiser Tuscaloosa was expected to anchor off Ambrose light at teh entrance to New York harbor, where it reported fog-bound at noon today.

Newspaper men, photographers and radio men were barred from the ship.

Prohibition Inspection in India



Wide World

Liquor Law Is Strictly Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—Assisted by an army of 1,000 special prohibition agents, the Bombay police are conscientiously working to enforce the dry legislation that was put through in the Presidency last August.

Although liquor interests have had a tighter hold among the working class population of Bombay's industrial centers than in rural India, they are not organized in the way that British and American liquor interests are, and so far at least enforcement efforts are meeting with good success.

There was some show of opposition when the new legislation first came into effect, with a certain amount of rioting, but not so much on account of the loss of the liquor as because of the lost revenue from liquor that would have to be made up in fresh taxes.

Nazi Ship Clings to U. S. Port

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Dec. 20 (AP)—The captain of the German freighter Arauca, chased into Port Everglades Harbor by a British cruiser, indicated today the ship might remain here indefinitely.

The 4,354-ton Arauca, on its maiden voyage, was intercepted Dec. 19 by the cruiser Orion a few miles northeast of here in view of the ocean front. The vessel left Vera Cruz, Mexico, Dec. 14.

Eyewitnesses said the freighter headed full speed toward the beach.

Captain Stengler of the German vessel asserted the Orion fired a warning shot across the Arauca's bow, about 2½ miles from shore, and signaled for the freighter to follow the British cruiser eastward into Bahaman waters.

"Instead of that," he said, "I went the other way."

Plane Circles Ship

Spectators said an airplane catapulted from the Orion and circled over the freighter before a Coast Guard plane and an Army neutrality patrol bomber arrived to watch.

The British cruiser waited off shore awhile and then cruised slowly northeastward.

Speeding toward the beach, the Arauca stopped just short of the Hillsboro Reef and turned around. Witnesses said it then moved out near two southbound American passenger ships, and used one of them, the Shawnee, as a shield until it reached the harbor.

Eyewitnesses said they saw no shots fired from the cruiser, but a Government worker said he heard a dull explosion.

Captain Stengler said he had been given official assurance his ship might stay here as long as it liked because of its status as a merchantman.

Hull Asks Information

In Washington, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, asked for full information before deciding whether the neutrality zone had been violated

Under international law, the British warship had every right to pursue and even to sink the German freighter. It could have sunk the vessel without warning to the crew because it was fleeing to avoid capture.

However, the neutrality zone was designed to exclude the exercise of usual belligerent rights within 300 miles of American coasts.

In Washington Treasury officials said they would inspect the Arauca before deciding whether the ship will be free to leave. The Arauca is not subject to internment as would be the case of a belligerent warship. However, officials pointed out that an old neutrality law forbade customs officials from granting clearance to any ship, including merchantmen, "believed to be about to carry fuel, arms, etc.," to any belligerent warship.

Crew Faces Quiz

In this case, officers and crew also will be questioned about where they were going and where they intended to go. One of the questions which may arise, although officials said it was too early to say, was whether the vessel's oil might not be destined for German raiders or submarines at sea.

If this suspicion is raised, the case will be turned over to the Justice Department for further action.

The Arauca sailed from Germany in August. She carried a crew of 52.

Nazi Protest to Criticism In Uruguay Called 'Insolent'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Even before the outbursts of popular feeling against Germany during the Graf Spee incident, Uruguayans had been increasingly critical of the Nazis.

Anti-Nazi placards appeared to such an extent that the Reich's representative protested. The note of protest has not been revealed officially, but the newspapers published what are believed to be authentic excerpts. These caused an unfavorable impression among Uruguayans. The terms of the note were considered "insolent."

Apparently, the German Minister referred to all classes of anti-Nazi publicity in Uruguay—the press, public meetings, hand and mail-distributed literature and placards. At first it was thought he had in mind a placard of "free men" giving the Nazi salute in a beer-house and advertising of the film, Confessions of a Nazi Spy, whose exhibition was forbidden on the Minister's request. Later it was divulged that principal objection was against pictures of Uruguayan restaurants with clients giving the Nazi salute. The diplomatic complaint assumed that the municipality was involved because placards must have the routine approval of this authority.

Neutrality Involved?

The Minister said he had repeatedly called attention to successive attacks against his Government which, he feared, would establish a situation whereby the Uruguayan Government would be deprived of "liberty of action" and lead to violation of the neutrality which it had declared. Indeed, he considered the anti-German propaganda already represented a departure from neutrality and threatened to derange existing relationships between the two countries.

He asked "safeguards for the German community in regard to the defense of their honor and institutions and the respect that these merit; furthermore, that the necessary measures and precautions be taken "through the corresponding national authorities to stop immediately the attacks and offenses against the German diplomatic representation in Uruguay." In view of the "special importance these matters imply," he also asked "urgent consideration" for his request and to be informed of the steps taken.

Newspapers' Attitude

Newspapers censured the note, with descriptions such as "warning," "challenge," "injudicious" and even "insulting." It was recalled that Uruguay broke off relations with Germany in 1917 "to espouse the cause of justice, democracy and small nations" and there was a scarcely-veiled suggestion in some quarters that it might be necessary to follow similar procedure in this war.

The newspaper El Dia declared the note reflected the Hitlerist spirit and was out of place in a democratic country. It recommended ignoring the note. A protest was legitimate only when it concerned acts of officials concerned with foreign relationships, it said.

The German, replying to criticism, issued a statement that the note referred to its fear that public opinion would make it impossible for the Government, in view of the democratic constitution of the country, to maintain strict neutrality.

If Crew of Columbus Is 'Navy' It Forfeits U. S. Shore Leave

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Immigration officials at Ellis Island said last night the German crew of the sunken merchant liner Columbus would be permitted to remain in the United States 60 days if they were found to be "bona fide merchant seamen."

If a special immigration Board of Inquiry should find any of the crew to be naval operatives or spies they would be held at Ellis Island for "special disposal" later.

After the Government ordered the U. S. cruiser Tuscaloosa to bring the survivors here to Ellis Island, Rudolph Reimer, District Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, said:

"These men will be brought to Ellis Island and examined before a special Board of Inquiry, and if found to be bona fide merchant seamen, they will receive the same courteous treatment extended to seamen of any country."

Can Remain 60 Days

As foreign seamen, he said, the crew would be entitled to "shore leave," which under American law permits foreign seamen to remain in the country 60 days. At the expiration of the leave, the seamen must "sail foreign,"—leave for a foreign port.

Extension of leave is provided by law if cause can be shown.

Mr. Reimer said that if the inquirers found the Germans to be "actually men of the Navy," they then would be classified as "foreign naval officers" and would not be granted shore leave, but would be held instead at Ellis Island until the Government disposed of the cases.

The Commissioner pointed out that "many hundreds of seamen" were interned at Ellis Island during the World War, but were classified as "alien enemies" because this Government was at war with their countries.

He said he had no information indicating that the Columbus was armed. Arming of the merchant ship necessarily would affect the classification of the crew, officials said.

Type of Arms Is Factor

They pointed out, however, that the type of armament would be deciding factors in classifying the crew. It was recalled that the British Mauretania, an armed liner which frequents New York Harbor, was not classified as a warship because armament was for defensive purposes only, and the crew's status as merchant seamen was not affected.

The first case in which seamen of a belligerent country were stranded in the United States occurred last September when the Polish merchant liner Batory was taken over by the British while it was in New York Harbor.

Because commanders were changed, approximately 400 Polish seamen and a few women of a crew of 500 refused to sail with the ship to Halifax.

The 400 were granted "shore leave" which expired Nov. 22. At that time, most had returned to Europe, principally England, on various ships.

Columbus Tops 'Scuttled' List

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The scuttled German liner Columbus, 32,581 gross tons, was the largest merchant vessel lost to date in the current war.

Other large merchant ships sunk included:

Rawalpindi, 16,697 tons, British; Pilsudski, 14,294 tons, Polish liner operated by British after war started; Emile Miguet, 14,115-ton French tanker, and the Athenia, 13,581-ton British passenger ship.

The Columbus was one of 12 German ships—totalling 103,428 tons—scuttled by the Nazis to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The next largest was the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, 10,000 tons, blown up off Montevideo Sunday. All the others were under 10,000 tons. They are:

Adolf Leonhardt, 2,989 tons, scuttled by crew in South Atlantic when British warship appeared.

Adolph Wörmann, 8,577 tons, scuttled by crew in South Atlantic to avoid capture by British.

Bertha Fisser, 4,110 tons, sunk by British warship after crew partly scuttled near Reykjavik, Iceland.

Borkum, 3,670 tons, sunk by German submarine after British placed prize crew aboard.

Emmy Friedrich, 4,327 tons, scuttled by crew in Caribbean.

Halle, 5,889 tons, scuttled by crew when French warship appeared.

Mecklenburg, 7,892 tons, sunk by British warship after crew partially scuttled.

Parana, 6,038 tons, sunk by British warship near Iceland after German crew partially scuttled.

Ussukuma, 7,834 tons, British announced capture after crew tried to scuttle in South Atlantic and later reports said she sank.

Watussi, 9,521 tons, scuttled off South Africa to prevent capture.

Czech Leaders Bar Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

cause he see. only the fact that his daily sales are restricted to fixed quotas and these are often sold out in the first hour of the morning so that the shop has to be closed for the rest of the day. But he must keep up the wages of his sales staff. He looks, too, at his emptying shelves. One small shoemaker has 30 pairs left. The other boxes in his long white rows are empty. The three years' supply of leather he had before the war started has gone for the Army. When his 30 pairs are sold, he can make no more.

Not that this means that the Czech is in a rebellious mood. Quite the contrary. Every Czech knows rebellion would be hopeless. Every Czech leader is doing his utmost to restrain the people. They understand the situation and are doing their utmost to control the people and thus avoid trouble. One basis for this desire is that they want to continue to live where they have lived for 1,300 years—whether under German rule or own rule—and they know that revolt would destroy them. All their thinking and actions are conditioned on this basic reasoning.

Plan for Future

If the Germans win the war, they know they must rely on German tolerance to live in their country. Therefore they are anxious to avoid hopelessly compromising the possibility of living peacefully with dominant Germans. If Germany should lose the war, they want to be strong enough to seize the opportunity, when the time comes, and have something left on which to rebuild their government. But the best way for either course is to remain quiet now. This they know and this they are trying to do.

For this reason Prague is quiet and peaceful, and so is all the Protectorate. Prague policemen outshine the fabled London "bobbies" in unfailing politeness to every German. The few stories of Czech stores refusing to sell to Germans are exceptions which prove the general effort to get along. Reports of rioting and unrest are liable to give a false impression.

Color Rationing

LONDON—Women in wartime Britain iwll have only 10 colors to choose from when buying next year's stockings, compared with more than 600 peacetime shades which only experts could distinguish.

The British Color Council, deciding to simplify the business for women and the trade, has decreed these "rationed" shades: Burnt Nude, Carib, Goblin, Newmarket, Mist Beige, Graphite, Dryad, Gun Metal, Vogue, Copper Skin.

Spee's Crew to Go Far From Sea

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (AP)—Land-locked life in the Argentine interior became the lot today of the Admiral Graf Spee's crew, interned for duration of the war in Europe.

President Ortiz decreed last night that officers of the German sea raider which was burned and sunk in the River Plate Estuary could live in Buenos Aires, but that the seamen must be distributed among provinces far from the ocean or the river.

Germany will bear the maintenance costs, the President said, with detailed arrangements left to the Ministry of Justice and Interior, which controls the Nation's police forces. Foreign Minister Jose Cantilo numbered the interned crew at 1,039.

The British cruiser Exeter presumably had reached the British naval base at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The ship's officers and men quartered at the Buenos Aires Naval Arsenal and the Immigrant Hotel, were forbidden to leave the buildings without military escorts. Meanwhile, the British Government asked the Uruguayan Foreign Minister to investigate whether British warships used gas shells in attacking the Admiral Graf Spee last Wednesday, as reported by sailors on the pocket battleship to Otto Langmann, German Minister to Uruguay.

Release Sought

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (AP)—Authoritative quarters today indicated that Germany would seek on the basis of World War precedents to obtain release of officers and crew of the destroyed Nazi pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee who have been interned by Argentina.

Foreign Office historians were said to be busy searching the records for precedents of crews and officers seeking shelter in neutral harbors on account of shipwreck and being regarded as civilians and not interned.

There was no official comment on the scuttling of the German liner Columbus by her crew.

Late this afternoon officials said they had no information concerning the suicide of Captain Hans Langsdorff of the Graf Spee in Buenos Aires.

New Ship-Sinking Claims Awry

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (AP)—Destruction of 23 British "vanguard" vessels by the German air force in three days was reported today by the German High Command.

[The British have acknowledged loss of several trawlers of the fishing fleet, accusing the German fliers of attacking them without provocation.]

The British press expressed indignation at Nazi attacks on small vessels which the British identified as civilian fishing boats. It was acknowledged, however, that two lost Monday, the Sedgefly and Evelina, were naval trawlers engaged in mine-sweeping.

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Survivors from the 1,877-ton Danish steamer Jytte were landed yesterday at a port on Britain's northeast coast and it was indicated she had been sunk in the North Sea. The cause was not disclosed.

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The sinking of the British steamer City of Kobe, 4,373 tons, in the North Sea was disclosed yesterday with the landing of 18 survivors at an east coast port. They expressed belief their ship had been torpedoed.

Survivors said the City of Kobe had been subjected to a bomb and machine-gun attack from raiding planes Sunday, the day before she sank.

Fifty of the crew were said to be missing, but hope was expressed they would land safely.

The City of Kobe, owned by the Ellerman Lines, Ltd., was formerly known as the Malvernian.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 20 (AP)—The 1,214-ton Danish steamer Bogo was mined near the Scottish Coast yesterday and "some of the crew of 17" were reported saved.

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Reds Swing Main Push To 25° Sub-Zero Areas

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 20—Russia's main advance into Finland, originally intended for the south, has evidently been switched to the north. Large numbers of troops with tank corps are being landed on the Petsamo shores of the Murmansk coast preparatory to an attempt at a big drive southwards. A motorized detachment is already reported to have penetrated as far south as Virtaniemi, 87 miles south of the Arctic seaboard, which is believed to be near the new Finnish defense line—although the exact whereabouts of the line has been kept a close secret.

Hundreds of prefabricated houses, it is said, are being hastily erected by the Russians in preparation for a long campaign, the material being transported by trucks from Kola, near Murmansk.

These Russian forces in the north have been brought over from Murmansk, for which purpose the Russians are reported to be utilizing numerous German ships which took refuge there in the first weeks of the Western war.

Moved by First Failure

The apparent reason for this new move for an attack from the north is the failure to break the Mannerheim Line in the south and the reverses suffered by Russia in other sectors as a result of the successful Finnish counterattack. In the Karelian Isthmus, the Russians are reported to have retreated almost to their own border.

Adoption of mass mechanized warfare in the far north goes directly counter to the Soviet Command's original plans to confine the operations in the Arctic to light mobile units. It shows that the Russians who have a machine-like way of shooting, continue to trust blindly to the superiority of large mechanized units, despite the lessons which cost them upwards of 250 tanks—nearly one fourth of the total of 1,200 available for the operations.

Thanks to their overwhelming numerical superiority, the Russians in the Petsamo area have succeeded in cutting off Finland from the Arctic Ocean. However, the Finnish General Staff never intended to defend this remote corner. To reach the nearest point of strategic importance, the Russians must cross some 200 miles of Arctic wilderness in subwinter conditions.

The coastal region, which is influenced by the Gulf Stream, is comparatively warm, whereas the Arctic cold reaches its fullest intensity as one proceeds inland. The Finns, while avoiding major engagements, harry Russian communications, make swift incursions into their bivouacs at night, destroy a few tanks, and vanish. Their deliberate policy seems to be to lead the Russians on, realizing that each added mile aggravates the transportation problem of the Russians and renders them vulnerable to raids and flank attacks.

In these guerrilla methods the Finns are greatly aided by the fact that operations are on home territory which they know thoroughly, whereas the Russians must reconnoiter in a strange region in the dark. For daylight consists of two short hours of dawn merging into twilight. Today the Russians faced blizzards and temperatures of 25 degrees below zero.

Food All Removed

In this area the climate is Finland's powerful ally. Before retreating, the Finns see to it that nothing remains for the invader in the way of food or shelter. From the Petsamo district the Finns have evacuated a herd of 200,000 reindeer. They have also evacuated the Russian orthodox monks in the historic Boris Gleb Monastery—only surviving one of the Russian monasteries established on the Arctic Coast in the reign of Ivan the Terrible.

Sweden Vastly Disturbed

Though the Soviet incursion in the north does not alarm the Finns unduly, it greatly worries the Swedes as it brings the Russians into their immediate proximity. No other fact since the start of the war has brought home more clearly to Scandinavian public opinion the need for making common cause with Finland. At present, both Sweden and Norway have heavily increased their frontier guards in the northern sector. If it were not for strong German pressure, amounting to a threat of invasion, it is believed here that Sweden would join Finland immediately.

Another country on which Germany is exercising pressure in Russia's behalf in the Finnish war is Italy. Before the hostilities, Finland ordered from Italy 25 Fiat pursuit planes, capable of making 350 miles an hour. After the war started 10 of these planes were shipped through Germany for delivery, with Germany's consent. Only two reached Stockholm. Cases containing the other eight have been held in Germany.

Finns are surprised that the Italian Government so far has made no move whatever to obtain their release. This shows the Axis partner has still a strong influence on Italy's foreign policy despite its professions of sympathy to Finland.

Why Did They Miss?

Meanwhile, the resumption of Russian air raids on Helsingfors yesterday saw only four planes out of about 20 appear over the city, others having been scattered with the first anti-aircraft salvoes. But even these four did not drop bombs in Helsingfors itself. Instead, from their high altitude they unloaded 32 bombs on an empty field eight miles away.

It is hard to account for the unloading of so many bombs at a place where there were no objectives for miles. It is inconceivable that any aviators, however unskilled, should have missed their objectives by such a wide margin. The explanation generally favored here is that the aviators either deliberately unloaded their bombs because they were out of sympathy with the war or because they were frightened off by the intensity of the anti-aircraft fire.

At Abo, the Chief port of Eastern Finland, which consists largely of wooden houses three planes tried to start a conflagration with incendiary bombs. Two houses were burnt. Soviet planes were also seen over Hangoe, Porvo, and Viborg, but apparently did not cause any damage.

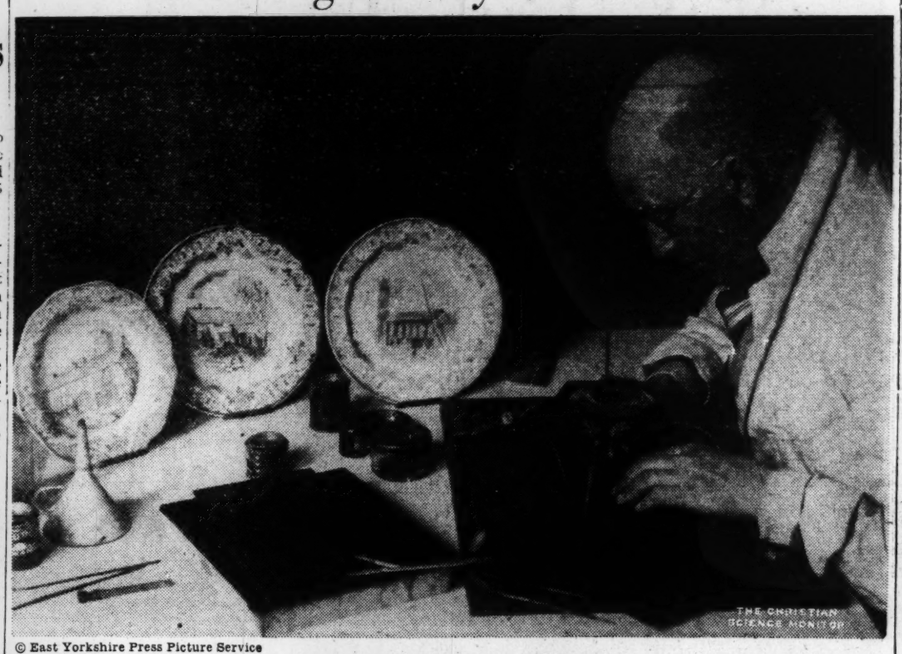
Bomb Leningrad?

It is generally anticipated that here in Helsingfors we are entering a period of renewed aerial activity coinciding with the spell of clear weather. Russians are reported to have concentrated 200 planes at Estonian bases at a flying distance of exactly 12 minutes off the Finnish Coast. However, the Finns are prepared for them. In fact it is expected if the Russians bomb open towns in Finland, the Finns will retaliate by bombing Leningrad which with its large factories, crowded with 3,000,000 inhabitants offers an extremely vulnerable target.

Finnish fliers have already shown their ability to reach Leningrad by dropping leaflets over the city containing a warning of possible reprisals which began "This might have been a bomb."

Meanwhile Finland called all men of 40 years of age to military service, for the first time going outside of the normal classes of reservists.

Recording History on Tableware



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Pottery Decorator at Work

H. Bernard Robinson of Hull, England, preparing design for commemorative plate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HULL, England — Designing commemorative plates of English churches and of buildings in the Brontë country in the West Riding of Yorkshire has won the approbation of British royalty for Mr. H. Bernard Robinson, artist-craftsman.

The subjects of design include such edifices as Beverley Minster, an example of Gothic architecture, Bridlington Priory, the old Holy Trinity Church in the market place of Hull, East Yorkshire, and buildings in the Brontë country, like Haworth Parsonage, Lowood School, and Haworth parish church.

Mr. Robinson's method of preparing the plates, to be fired by the firm of Wedgwood, is somewhat unusual. First a pen and ink sketch is made from the building itself. The sketch is then reversed and etched upon copper. From this, an impression is obtained and placed on the commemorative plate before the firing at the potteries. Finally, the plate is signed by the artist and glazed.

Mr. Robinson has been honored by acceptance of specimens of his work by Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and the Princess Royal. One of his studies is the Wilberforce House, birthplace of William Wilberforce, who labored for Negro emancipation.

Japan Lists Rules for Yangtze

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (AP)—Four main restrictions will be applied where the Yangtze River is opened to commercial traffic, Seijiro Yoshizaka, Chief of the American Section of the Foreign Office, was authoritatively reported today to have told Eugene H. Dooman, United States Chargé d'Affaires.

These restrictions were said to apply to:

1. Movement of munitions or suspicious cargoes.
2. Movement of Chinese agents.
3. Nonliability for foreign vessels in the event of fighting. In other words, the Japanese insist that foreign vessels using the Yangtze travel at their own risk.
4. Continued use by the Japanese of docks which the Japanese are using for military purposes, although they are mostly British-owned.

Other Restrictions Possible

Apparently other restrictions may be applied if considered necessary.

The Foreign Office has notified the British, French, Italian, and German Embassies that the Yangtze would be reopened, although the date has not yet been announced.

Decision to open the river, main artery of trade with the interior of China, was made known Monday to United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew. The river has been closed since August, 1937, when the Japanese invasion of China began.

Circles close to the Government said that in deciding to open the Yangtze Japan had played its last card in an effort to win American understanding and friendship. They predicted that if this bid failed it was "more than likely" the present Japanese Cabinet would retire.

Conservative Japanese elements frankly expressed hope the action would influence the United States to enter a new trade agreement to replace the treaty which has been abrogated by Washington effective Jan. 26.

War Trebles Army of Berlin Jews After Jobs

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (AP)—The number of Jews hunting jobs in Berlin through official employment offices has tripled since the war began.

About 20,000 of the city's 95,000 Jews were officially said to be employed as manual laborers in the building trades, trucking, forestry, gardening and clothing work.

Jews are receiving food cards the same as non-Jews except for extra Christmas rations. They must collect their cards themselves, whereas the cards of non-Jews are sent to their homes.

The official German News Agency, DNB, said Jews were denied clothing ration cards because "92 per cent of the Jews were formerly in business and their standards of living indicates they possess sufficient clothing."

Princesses Back

LONDON (AP)—Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose returned from Scotland Dec. 20 to spend Christmas with their father and mother, King George and Queen Elizabeth.

It was the first time they had seen their father since mid-August.

Where Is China in Russo-Japanese Moves?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—One day confident and Orientally calm, the next day anxious and voluble, Chinese watch Japan move toward some kind of a "standstill" accord with Communist Russia.

Russia is China's helper.

Japan is China's invader.

Russia has been helping China, not only with materials, but with a military diversion along the Manchukuo-Siberian border far to the north. Japan has been forced to mass thousands of crack troops against Russia.

Digest of the Facts

The situation is complex and subject to much recent propaganda, but the facts appear to be about as follows:

1. Japan has not yet softened materially toward the Soviet Union but after considerable reflection, has concluded that if Germany could sign up with the Reds, it may be possible for Dai Nippon to proceed cautiously to some further agreement without danger of Third Internationale complications or contamination. Trade and nonaggression pacts are being explored. Therefore, it seems quite possible that the Nomonhan military agreement of last September, in itself a mere truce comparable to that which closed the Changkufang clash of some months earlier, may this time be followed up by some more thoroughgoing diplomatic entente designed to free Japanese troops for service in China.
2. At the same time, Chinese sources do not believe that any such development need alarm Nationalist China for it is considered impossible that Russia will alter its attitude of friendship toward the Chinese Government. This is felt to be true not merely because of past amity, but (if it is necessary to look at the matter with realism akin to cynicism) because Russia cannot trust Japan and certainly does not stand to profit by a victorious Japan spreading its conquest throughout East Asia and automatically increasing the menace to the U. S. S. R. Further material aid to China in the way of munitions, particularly aeronautic supplies, is expected.
3. China's Communists do not dominate the National Government in spite of persistent Japanese propaganda to that effect. Neither have they split away from the Kuomintang entente effected in the interest of a United Front to resist Japan. The Kuomintang is quite willing to go on resisting Japan so there is no question of compulsion, as Tokyo intimates.

What of Foreigners

Americans and other foreigners having business in China watch the Japanese - Russian negotiations with interest second only to that of the Chinese. Any increase of Japanese pressure on China has been found from experience to make the position of foreigners more difficult.

Japanese soldiers have behaved badly toward foreigners in China.

The Army is proudly independent, often acting against Tokyo's orders, and sometimes pretending to be independent, so that Tokyo will be able to apologize: "So sorry for unruly young officers."

Japanese military men are pronounced individualists in appearance, however much they may run to pattern in their thinking. Some are clean-shaven; some have big black bushy beards; some are extremely husky, but often they are mere wisps of men, though these latter are wiry. Their manners of speech vary from the shoutingly truculent to the milder-than-goose-milk.

Lieut.-Gen. Otozo Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of Japan's Central China detachment, is described by some of those about him as having a peasant's background and personal simplicity. A meeting with him after arrival from a long period of campaign-directing from Nanking disclosed an almost scholarly aspect—particularly when he wanted to read, and donned a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles. He is slight, mustached, with militarily close-cropped head. Obviously very much the soldier, he talked almost exclusively of peace.

Tolerant and Desires Peace

General Yamada seemed not of the saber-rattling fraternity in his way of thinking. He spoke of the foreign position in China with no apparent rancor and with evident desire to minimize causes of friction between Japanese and "third parties" who had, he freely admitted, had a rather bad time of it in the roll of gnat between millstones.

"Since the beginning of hostilities," he remarked, "numerous incidents have occurred between Japanese and third party nationals in which the latter have been mistreated—slapped, for instance. These have arisen principally through racial differences and a wartime psychology on the part of Japanese soldiers. Japanese military authorities have taken great care to avoid such occurrences.

"There have also been cases in which third party property has suffered damage from Japanese bombing in the Chinese hinterland. Such incidents have arisen principally from the necessity to operate at a considerable height under fire from anti-aircraft, and also because the enemy positions and military establishments have frequently been close to third party properties."

Arms Union After a Century— Lowlands Turn a Full Circle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ground between war's millstone's, Belgium and The Netherlands have turned a full circle toward each other in a new bond of armed neutrality.

Both countries enter untried paths. Traditions fall.

A Netherlands that watched Belgium overrun by German troops from 1914 to 1918 without lifting a hand, now stands committed to act as one with the Belgians.

A Belgium that renounced a French alliance and the Locarno Treaties only three years ago in order to return to "absolute" neutrality, now abandons neutrality in event The Netherlands is invaded.

Resume Old Union

Both remain scrupulously neutral toward Europe's warring powers. But the Low Countries resume, for purposes of mutual defense, a union voluntarily broken a century ago when Belgium won independence from The Netherlands.

Signs of defensive unity have multiplied since war began. The Netherlands, rather than Belgium, seemed in danger of a German attack. From Nov. 1 to 12, German troops were massed near the frontier. Netherlanders prepared dikes to flood strategic sections of the country, and mobilized.

Every Defense Used

Belgium also mounted guard behind every available defense. Leopold, King of the Belgians, turned toward the Netherlands. On Nov. 6-7 he visited Queen Wilhelmina. A mutual "peace message" resulted, offering mediation to the warring powers.

Their peace plea received courteous rejections, and they still faced an uncertain future.

On Dec. 12 the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies approved a report containing the significant wording that "conditions which led us to adopt neutrality would be modified" if the Netherlands were attacked.

Saga of Courage

Belgium's experience with neutrality is a saga of courageous endeavor to retain independence in Europe's most exposed region. A natural path for invading armies, Belgium closes the northern flank of the Maginot Line.

Years ago, under other circumstances, the Low Countries became battlefields. When Belgium received independence after the Revolution of 1830, the powers imposed "perpetual neutrality" in a treaty of 1839. Belgium's sovereign rights were restricted, in contrast with Switzerland's voluntary neutrality.

After the last war, Belgium was freed of the 1839 regulations. An outright alliance with France followed in 1920. Belgium also joined in the Locarno Treaties of 1925, designed to give regional security against attack.

When Germany again sent soldiers into the Rhineland in violation of Locarno and the Versailles Treaty, Belgium decided to go a lone path. That was in 1936. Now, under war pressure, the "absolute" neutrality of 1936 is modified toward the Netherlands.

Queen Radiocasts

THE HAGUE (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina in a pre-Christmas radiocast Dec. 20 to The Netherlands' empire expressed the hope the strain of the past few months would be lightened and all the peoples of the world would experience a feeling of the peace associated with Christmas.

"What the light of the sun is for nature is feeble in comparison with the force which we receive if we open our lives for God and if we want to use this force," the Queen said.

Official Russia Ignores U. S. Plane Sale to Finns

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—Soviet newspapers and the radio today ignored the news that American naval planes are being sold to Finland, and no official comment was available.

A private Russian citizen observed: "They will probably get there just in time to be taken over by the Red Army."

[United States officials disclosed in Washington yesterday that 44 high-speed fighting planes being manufactured for the United States Navy would be sold to Finland.]

Moscow's newspapers today were filled with eulogies of Joseph Stalin, who will be 60 tomorrow. Today's issue of Pravda, official Communist Party organ, consisted of six pages, five of which were devoted to details of the Soviet leader's life.

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★ 1909 ★

Thirty years ago at Christmas time, from Park Street Church almost to Beacon Street, peddlers lined the curb howling their wares. Tin monkeys climbing ropes, mice that could actually crawl, jiggling tin beetles, tin cars, a countless variety of jumping toys—these and myriad other things were for sale. The joviality and gay Christmas spirit of the "Fakers' Row" have long since faded into memory and legend.

It was a different world in 1909 when "Fakers' Row" was at the height of its popularity—a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter. In 1909, there were no Federal estate taxes. Income taxes, which today necessitate accurate bookkeeping and accounting, were not yet in existence.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Neighbor Women—Of the Little Town of Bethlehem

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Christian Wives of Bethlehem Live Much as They Ever Did

Markets, Humble Homes Are Not So Different in 2,000 Years; and Women's Dress Recalls Time of Crusades

By Harriet-Louise Patterson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One morning, while in the Holy Land, shortly after sun up, I hastened to Bethlehem because I had been told that waking Bethlehem, jarring itself to activity on a Saturday, was a ritual I would never forget—a custom as old as Bethlehem itself.

Through winding alleys of cobblestone-step streets, past cube-like houses of substantial native limestone, revealing very little of what goes on within, and up a broad, romantic flight of stairs, I came upon the serene matrons at market, selecting luscious oranges, cool cucumbers, dewy grape leaves, giant cauliflowers, tender melons, and ripe tomatoes. Bethlehem has always stood for fertility; its very name means "House of Bread."

Watching them, it came to me that the problems of this village haven't changed very much in 2,000 years. These villagers are neighbors today as Mary had neighbors in Bethlehem. Crowds jostle at market as they did at the enrollment time of Caesar Augustus. What to eat and the current price of foodstuffs still concern the wives of Bethlehem. But more than all else, these Christian women spoke to me of homes, real homes with normal, happy, family ties, of home as "the center of the affections," of love in humble homes, such as Mary's must have been.

Tall Pointed Cap

The dress of a Bethlehem woman is unique, and, in this land of memories, is a memory of the Crusades. Married women wear a high headdress, covered by a flowing white veil, which is pinned under the chin and falls down the back and over the ample shoulders gracefully. Under the veil is a tall, pointed cap with her dowry gold sewn on the front. The dresses are of the heaviest spun silk or wool; the bodice is brilliantly and heavily embroidered. Over this is a velveteen jacket. Before marriage, virgins wear a double fringe of coins encircling the face, surmounted by a veil. If the sun's rays catch the glitter of the precious metal, the reflection suggests a halo. Is this the origin of golden circles surrounding the heads of subjects in religious art?

I wish you might see a village madonna lulling her swaddling baby to sleep as she sits on her doorstep or before a latticed window in a costume which is a triumph of spinning, hand-weaving, embroidery, silver, and goldsmithing. I wish you might see a happy girl in her cascading veil hanging over one of the tiny, iron balconies, her laughter following you down the streets of the "little town of Bethlehem," where donkeys still pass by with loads.

Through the Door of Humility

All through the day the white-veiled women come to pray within the shadows and stillness of the oldest Christian church, the Church of the Nativity. From early morning when the bells peal out a welcome to the returning sun, until they chime a benediction as the evening shadows gather, it is the heart of village life. The worshippers look like nuns, as singly or in groups they tread with courtly grace across the stone courtyard leading to the church, and stooping disappear through the low entrance, which is known as "the Door of Humility." However, they are only ordinary Bethlehem women wearing the conspicuous, spotless headdress.

I attended a special service in this old church. I saw altar boys with censers; a priest upholding a tall, gold cross, the venerable Armenian Bishop in gorgeous ecclesiastical vestments followed by other church dignitaries as in procession they advanced in the darkened church. I heard the reverent tones of the solemn liturgy. Like shadows there the women stood in stillness as the mass began, their forms but dim upon the elevated transept over the Grotto of the Nativity. And then . . . the Light shone through . . . rays of shining sunlight broke through the lofty windows over these bent heads! Solemnity and peace.

On Christmas Eve these Christian women sing, as once o'er Bethlehem sang the angels of peace and good will. These sing of Jesus, born of Bethlehem.

© Donald McLeish, London

A Street in Bethlehem. The woman at the right wears the peaked white headdress traditional since the days of the Crusaders. One of the velveteen jackets mentioned in the accompanying article may be seen on the woman at the left. Notice the abundance of little iron balconies, the nose of a Bethlehem donkey behind the women, the ancient cobblestones, and the arches.

Women in Insurance Work

It Seems to Be a Natural Business Field for Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly every city of any size in the United States has at least one woman engaged in selling insurance. Many have well organized groups of women who make a profession of insurance selling, and a number of large companies have women's agency divisions, presided over, naturally, by women.

Take the case of Miss Leonora E. Olsen for example. For ten years Miss Olsen was personnel director for a Chicago mail order firm. But she saw her way to have a business of her own. She laid her foundations carefully and went to New York. Here she set up an insurance agency employing only women and, in her first twelve months of work, with the assistance of eight saleswomen, her offices wrote a million dollars' worth of business. Now she is manager of a women's agency for the Penn Mutual Company.

It has become her job to direct an office of twelve underwriters—but she can still find time to write a quarter of a million dollars' worth of personal business a year.

You have to have experience, of course. Miss Olsen got hers as the only woman, during two years, in a unit of forty, in a Philadelphia office—two years in which she led the unit in sales. Why? Because she loves selling, and of course she worked hard too, and organized her time!

The Home Approach

Gertrude Brandewein, who sells insurance contracts to grandchildren of the clients she secured in 1919, says just about the same thing, explaining her own progress. When she began, she noticed that women had a tendency to resent the very idea of insurance. But she was able to link lack of insurance protection up with difficulties that can disturb a home; and that, she thinks, is an example of the reason for women having a logical place in the insurance-selling field. "Women can talk to other women about possible home difficulties in a more understanding way than men can."

Miss Brandewein thinks that the question of social security has turned the thought of people to realistic concern for their own futures, and this, in turn, has made people receptive to the idea of insurance, which they were not always.

"People in the United States are coming more and more to think in terms of their income now, not in terms of their capital. It is a type of thinking the French and English have been doing for a long time."

Miss Brandewein was born in New York, intended to be a singer. She took to selling insurance to earn money to pay for her music lessons. She found out that she liked selling insurance so much that she decided, instead of singing from a concert stage, to use her musical voice to sell insurance. If you ask her what her most exciting moment was, she will tell you it was the moment when she saw a client sign a policy for a half million dollars. "But 1927 was quite exciting too. That year, I wrote $2,100,000 in insurance policies."

Organized Women

Mrs. Kathryn Ford, Texas born, taught music and sang in concert. After her children were grown she looked around for something to occupy and stimulate her, and she decided on some courses in insurance in New York University. Some years ago, when the number of women actively engaged in insurance had swelled to many hundreds, Mrs. Ford was on hand to help organize the League of Insurance Women, and she has been its directing head for five years.

Mrs. Alice Jordan, who has been president of the Postal Life Insurance Company for several years, comes of an insurance family. Both of her parents were brokers in Indianapolis, but she thought she would be a school teacher. She married an insurance man, and when he passed on, took over the presidency he had occupied.

Mrs. Ray Sundelson, born in Russia, started out as a stenographer for the Equitable Life. She worked hard, and received recognition—in the form of an appointment as General Agent. A little over a year ago her daughter Vera came in with her as associate general agent.

Varied Backgrounds

Among the staffs of these various women prominent in their field are women with varied backgrounds from which they came into insurance. Among them, former blouse buyer for a department store; radio singer; bank department executive; actress' secretary; teachers; former woman's club executive; and so on.

"Qualifications?" Miss Olsen says. "Varied background, ambition, good health, a sound cultural and educational background, and a gift of liking people and a desire to serve them. That and—of course—the abillty to talk!"

Quick Desserts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are times when it is necessary to have a dessert that can be put together very quickly. We get home later than we expected to, or guests appear when we did not expect them, and yet there must be a dessert. What shall it be? Following are a few desserts that I have used on the spur of the moment and which we have found very delicious.

Sugared Cornflakes

When you are ready for dessert, melt 3 tablespoons butter with 1 cup brown sugar. When smooth add 4 cups cornflakes and stir with a silver fork. Serve hot with whipped cream or with plain cream.

Gingerbread Cream

Mix gingerbread, which is first crumbled, with whipped cream, and serve. A second way is to put the mixture into the freezing tray of the icebox. This would be a Gingerbread Mousse.

Toasted Angel Cake

Buy an unfrosted angel cake, and slice into inch slices. Spread both sides with butter and put in the electric grill. Serve hot with ice cream or a cornstarch pudding.

Apple Toast

Butter a slice of bread. Place half a pared apple upon it. Add sugar and cinnamon. Put in oven until apple is cooked and serve with cream.

Marshmallow Russe

Cut marshmallows into small pieces. Add to whipped cream. Serve on sliced sponge cake. Add a teaspoon of ground nuts on top.

Apple Crunch

Put applesauce in a pie plate (canned applesauce is the right consistency). Add sugar and cinnamon. Mix 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter and ¾ cup flour with your fingers until it gets "crumbly" like meal. Scatter this on top of the applesauce. Put into oven and quickly crisp it over.

Toasted Doughnuts

With your custards and jellos serve toasted doughnuts. Cut each doughnut in half, spread with butter and put into the electric grill. Serve them hot.

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Bustle Coiffure

Hair styles this winter can be divided into two groups, according to Charles of the Ritz—the short, swirled coiffure, or the type illustrated by the evening coiffure shown here. Longish in back with the hair pulled up off the forehead in front and way up off the ears on the side, this type is called the chignon or bustle coiffure. Sometimes the front hair is arranged to look like the old-fashioned pompadour, bringing the hair off the face with height in front. With the bustle coiffure . . . a snood hat, of course!

House Gowns and Evening Wraps By the Paris Designers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

House gowns for home dinners and informal entertaining are an important item of the Paris wartime holiday wardrobe. Robert Piguet is showing one of these in black crepe, cut like a redingote with a square opening just below the waistline at the front to show the "underpinning," which consists of wide satin trousers, one leg in bright blue, the other in seagreen.

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Mainbocher makes a simple gown of white crepe with V-shaped bodice and a short-sleeved bolero of black velvet which does not quite meet at the front and is fastened together by a band of gold lamé with jeweled ends. Molyneux has a sensational Robe d'Intérieur inspired by Manet's famous picture, "The Lady With the Parrot." Black velvet is a favorite material for the house gown, usually brightened by sequin embroidery or a gayly colored girdle or sash.

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Evening wraps are another important item for the holiday "doings." These are of infinite variety from the tight, Victorian jacket of velvet or matelassé to the long, full circular cape of stiff satin or velvet, and the long, sleeved redingote of velvet, broadcloth, duvetyn, or wool velours. The latter is the most practical and the most popular and with a deep collar or short shoulder cape of mink, astrakhan or chinchilla. It is elegant, as well.

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Short loose jackets of ermine, chinchilla, silver fox, and mink are useful accessories in these days of coal rationing, for they can be worn indoors if necessary. **E. F.**

The Family Album Goes Modern

Why Not a Snapshot Bee Some Sunday Afternoon?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Like many families we are camera conscious. For years the camera has been kept at hand lest we miss that snap of Bobby in his first swim suit or that picture of the ice boat with the family aboard. Our accumulated snapshots, though no better artistically than average, have been the source of so much pleasure that none were ever destroyed. Some were pasted in the backs of old albums; others were pasted in the baby books, but most of them found their way to corners of desk or table drawers in the little envelopes from the corner drug store. At least that was the case until, after a frantic search for some snaps of a lodge at the Lake-of-The-Woods, we finally decided something must be done about it.

"Why not a Family Album?" my husband said. "One big book with a record in pictures of the high spots of our family life, and then relegate the less significant snaps to one big box in the attic."

Chronological Order

"Yes, why not," I agreed, "and why not arrange our album chronologically. Start with the pictures of our honeymoon and keep a record year by year of our family life. We can remember for the seven years, now past, fairly accurately, but if we postpone the project, we'll be like people in a maze, trying to figure out when we took that trip through the Laurentian Mountains or which year we went to Bermuda."

The idea flowered. My next trip to town found me at the stationer's looking over albums. I selected a bound book rather than the loose leaf type and we used rubber cement rather than paste. The book was as large as I could buy because the purpose of the whole project was to have this one book replace all the odd albums and corners of bureau drawers previously used, so it must be roomy.

Family Fun

The next Sunday afternoon the fun began. We sat around the dining room table and went to work. It took all of us, Bob and Dick as well as Daddy and me. We began with snaps of the wedding party and carried it on through, year by year, to a record of our last summer in the country. Each picture was labeled underneath in white ink. The boys, aged three and six, respectively, assisted mainly by filing the less significant pictures in the box destined for the attic, but their pleasure added untold zest to the project.

When the afternoon's work was completed we were very proud of the first seven years of our family record. And best of all, we were impressed with the number of good times we had had in this short span of seven years as a family group. **D. L. W.**

Chinese Women's Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Chinese Women's Association, Inc., is now affiliated with the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, according to an official announcement made by the Federation. A welcome to the new group was given when Mrs. Theodora Chan Wang, president and founder of the Association, was introduced to the larger body at its 110th convention.

The Chinese Women's Association has a national membership of more than 300. It was founded in 1932 by Pearl S. Buck and Dr. Louise C. Ball, of New York City. Its activities have been those of maintaining a better understanding of the Chinese and their customs, history, and problems, service in Chinese relief and for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Wang, in her acceptance speech, spoke of the anticipated benefit from affiliation and brought out that this is the first time an organization of women from China has been definitely federated with a women's association in the United States.

Our Winter Boarders Return

Through an Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They are swooping down upon us in a lovely cloud, these days. With our first snow they came at last—all our little feathered friends of field and orchard. A few days ago we said, "Where are the birds this winter?" For as November turned into December with no bird-boarders we felt almost deserted. Was something wrong with us this year, we asked ourselves.

I say "almost," and am glad, of course, for the modifier. Three or four jolly little black-capped chickadees have not missed a day, not since cold weather began. Darting in and out of the various feeding boxes they have by their cheery presence reassured us of their continued friendship, even though all our other winter visitors have been ignoring us.

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Faithfully each morning early we filled the coconut-shell baskets hanging from the young fruit trees close to the house, filled the sieves fastened to the lattice and to branches of the Bechtel crab, spread what seemed enticing mixtures of grain, suet, scraps, oatmeal, and other things upon the rustic garden table and in the windowsill feeding-boxes. The few chickadees came, including the little fellow who always sits back on his tail for all the world as if he were in an armchair when he eats the sunflower seeds he has cracked. Down over the hill, at a judicious distance from the home-side restaurants, the English sparrows ate their portions from a table, and the family of Jakey-bluejays with an imposing new feed-barn built last week end in the cellar bestowed flattering attention upon theirs.

Winter days without the outdoor birds, when you are used to having them, are like sunsets without color. It is wonderful what a place for themselves little wild things who come of their own accord and grow to depend upon one's faithfulness and bounty, can make in one's heart.

All summer we had had them around us—the warblers, the friendly little chipping sparrows, the song sparrows, the cocky robins, the neat catbirds, and others. Group by group, sometimes with a very definite visit to bid us farewell, they rose up from our garden, as autumn drew near, joined their friends, and winged off to the South. Our thoughts and our prayers went with them: that they might reach their faraway destination in safety, and in safety wing back to Our Hill again next spring.

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Then fell the silence, clothed in absence. Jakey and his tribe, in their gorgeous coats of electric blue, with their saucy crests, their beautiful gray and black necklaces, became by very contrast the more dear. The three or four chickadees were exclaimed over and watched during breakfast with increased gratitude.

But one day were announced over the radio, December storm signals. From Eastport to Sandy Hook all small sea craft were warned of winter gales along the coast. Our snug little house was beaten and banged for three days by wind and sleet, and then came snow.

We awoke to a white world. We donned galoshes to pick our way out to the various feeding stations. Weed seeds in the valley were covered with ice. Drinking water in natural places was frozen. Would our little feathered friends remember that during other winters this place had never failed them? We sat at breakfast and waited.

They did! They swooped down upon us, coming like a cloud settling on everything. Where they came from, who told them we were ready and waiting, only they could tell and they don't. Perhaps the little velvet-capped chickadee who sits on his tail rounded them all up. "Come on, fellows," he may have called, "there's plenty for all of you up there—sunflower seeds and to spare, delicious mashes that taste like peanut-butter, cakes of suet to warm us up, and people who seem fond of us. Come on then!"

Maybe he said that.

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Anyway they came. The juncoes, the chickadees, the field sparrows—all our regular winter boarders are back again. A moment before we had looked out upon a deserted garden. A moment later the place was full of activity, with slate-colored juncoes dotting the ground, and every little tree bearing a waiting line at each swinging coconut basket or feed box. Under the window, beautifully marked rust-colored fox sparrows were scratching in the snow, with that peculiar jump that makes them recognizable anywhere.

We sat back, feeling as those must feel who hear the front door open and close on a stormy night knowing that the children had come home. **Millicent Taylor**

Matching Colors And Jewels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Hair ornaments, which this season range from delicate feathers and flowers to gaily bedecked jewels and even to clusters of glass grapes, are frequently being matched with other costume accessories. Colors of flowers and feathers, be they delicate pastels or bright flashes, are also being carried out in gloves and shoes. Evening slippers with jewel covered toes and heels match the jeweled hair ornaments. Gold and silver slippers are often worn with gold and silver snoods, so frequently appearing as part of the formal ensemble.

Mending for the British Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere-in-England

Our local workparty was busy cutting out and stitching garments for the evacuated mothers and babies in our town when an SOS was received from the soldiers' canteen. "Will anyone with a little time to spare lend a hand with troops' mending?" was the request.

The eyes of some of the older women lighted up at once—mothers who had sons at the front or in training. "My word, I'm thankful to find something us older ones can do," said a rosy countrywoman. "I can't run about the way I used to, but give me a needle and thread and you can count on me any day."

Our Women's Institute had initiated a fine canteen in the town hall with plenty of games and papers and the like, but not one of us had thought of the troops' socks.

It had remained for an enterprising sergeant to point out this duty to us. "The lads would be too shy to ask you," he explained, "but if you were to put up a kind of a notice, saying that their bits of mending could be done—if you'd be so kind—they'd be thankful. The army isn't so handy with a needle as the Jack Tars, you see ma'am."

Sure enough, when the card was pinned to the notice board and the boys had had a chance to read it, along they came, one after another, with piles of socks—some more hole than sock—shirts with torn buttonholes and collars leaving their moorings, spare slacks with buttons hanging perilously.

We have collected huge supplies of buttons and khaki wool, tapes and needles, and set up our mending stall. Some of the workers take their articles home to do them in the intervals between cooking dinners and looking after families and foster-families. Others prefer to mend and sew in the canteen as it gives them a chance to talk to the boys and paves the way for a friendly invitation to tea on Saturday or supper on Sunday—a bit of home life which these youngsters sorely miss.

Army food and army conditions generally are good; infinitely better than they were twenty years ago, but there is something about a family tea by the fire with home-made cakes and jam, and the chance to display snapshots of Dad and Mum and the dog "Toby" which means a lot to these boys. The best thing about it is that it links a boy with home once more, and makes him feel an individual instead of one in a crowd, something of real value during these months of training.

That is why, over hanks of wool and bone buttons women come on duty with a new glow in their hearts, a brighter smile on their lips. In these humble acts of service for some other mother's sons, they feel that they are ministering to their own boy, somewhere, maybe in the front line across the water. **E. C. D.**

To Fill Up the Cooky Crock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peanut Butter Cookies

Cream together
1 cup butter
1 cup peanut butter
1 cup granulated sugar and
1 cup brown sugar. Sift
3½ cups flour with
½ teaspoon salt. Dissolve
2 teaspoons soda in
½ cup evaporated milk. Add this to the creamed mixture alternately with the sifted dry ingredients. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Form in rolls and chill. Slice thin and bake in a 350°F. oven until brown.

Swedish Macaroon Tea Cakes

Cream
1 cup butter. Add
½ cup sugar gradually and cream thoroughly. Add
1 well beaten egg, and mix until smooth. Add
2 cups sifted flour and
1 teaspoon vanilla. Place a rounded teaspoonful of batter in very small muffin cups. Press the batter up around the sides so there is a hollow in the center. Fill the hollow with 1 rounded teaspoon of the following mixture:
2 eggs beaten light and foamy with
½ cup sugar. Add
½ pound finely ground almonds put through the food grinder twice.

Bake 30 minutes in a 325°F. oven. This makes 2 dozen small cakes. You cannot use paper baking cups for these cakes.

Fudge Squares

Cream
¼ cup shortening with
1 cup brown sugar. Add
2 well beaten eggs. Add
3½ squares of melted chocolate and
⅓ cup milk. Sift
1 cup flour with
½ teaspoon baking powder and
½ teaspoon salt. Add to the creamed mixture. Stir in
½ cup chopped nuts and
½ teaspoon vanilla. Spread in a shallow pan and bake approximately 30 minutes in a 300°F. oven. Cut in squares and roll in powdered sugar. **M. G.**

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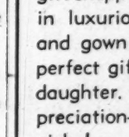
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Children of Diplomats in Washington Make Bow Before Microphone

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Yule Messages Radiocast to Homelands

(1) Liana de Bayle, daughter of the Minister from Nicaragua, Dr. Don Leon de Bayle, as she appeared in her native costume. She was one of many children from the Washington embassies invited to radiocast "Merry Christmas" greetings to homeland playmates and relatives. (2) Klaus and Sinikka Solanko, children of the Secretary of the Finnish Legation, Risko Solanko. (3) Heluska Glassie, daughter of Mrs. Heluska Stepanek, who is attached to the Czechoslovakian Legation, making a curtsy before a mirror as she put final touches upon her native costume. (4) Jacquiline van Troostenburg de Bruyn, daughter of the First Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, A. F. H. van Troostenburg de Bruyn, shown practicing for the radiocast with her dog, Lassie, as a critical audience. (5) Amr and Nulla Hassan, children of the Minister from Egypt, Mahmoud Hassan Bey. (6) Fred and Leandra McCormick-Goodhart, children of the Commercial Secretary of the British Embassy, Leander McCormick-Goodhart.

Break in State Trade Barriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—The States of Oregon, Washington, and California have decided "at long last" to do something about breaking down interstate trade barriers—particularly along the highways

Oregon has been a pioneer in this drive, and its officials expressed gratification at this latest move which resulted in the agreement that the three coast States will not require out-of-state trucks to carry the license of the State they are passing through "if" the trucks limit their business to interstate commerce.

This tri-State agreement is seen in anti-trade barrier quarters as the first real "break" in the western drive, but they hold it is more than likely that a complete victory may be won only by the Federal Government's carrying out its threat to withdraw road funds from States which insist on maintaining barriers. Secretary of State in Oregon—Earl Snell—and Chairman as well of the Committee on Reciprocity of the National Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, is recognized as one of the principal movers in the fight for reduction of these barriers.

Secretary Snell, in explaining the present conditions regarding the trucking situation, pointed out that nowadays a truck operator who sends his trucks through States has a difficult time of it.

Wide Variety of Courses Provided In North Carolina Prison Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Forty-two vocational education schools in state prison camps have been organized for the 1939-40 program, it was announced here by J. Loy Sox, Educational Director. Last year there were but 32 schools.

At one camp, for example, classes already have been organized for the study of automobile mechanics, radio, typing, poultry raising, and general electrical training. Plans are being worked out to extend this form of training to every prison camp in North Carolina, if, and as soon as, feasible plans can be worked out.

A start in giving vocational training of this nature to prisoners was made last year at the Cary camp and in the print shop in Central Prison at Raleigh. This year, Mr. Sox points out, every effort will be made to extend the work to every point where it can be carried on, as a part of the movement on foot in North Carolina to rehabilitate men and women prisoners by training them in useful occupations, so that they will be less handicapped when discharged.

In camps where it is not expedient to open schools for regular classes, arrangements will be made for correspondence courses, Mr. Sox said.

It is estimated that more than 1,200 prisoners this year are enrolled for classes, as compared with 1,000 last year. Prison officials would not be surprised if this year's total runs as high as 1,500.

Teachers are provided by the WPA's adult education project, under the general direction of Miss Elizabeth C. Morriss of Raleigh.

Last year more than 200 prisoners were taught to read and write, and even more are expected to be given this fundamental training this year.

Enrollment at the various camps is well in proportion to the total population of these units. For example, in the woman's prison in Raleigh, 42 of the 62 white inmates are enrolled for class work. At the Cary camp for boys, 68 are enrolled out of a total population of 168. In one of the larger Negro camps, the average attendance upon classes is 72 out of 138 inmates.

General and vocational education go hand in hand with directed and supervised recreational activities, Mr. Sox emphasized, pointing out that there has been worked out an athletic program which reaches every prison camp in North Carolina. Boxing, baseball, soft ball, football, volley ball, and wrestling were among the first sports included in the program. At least half the State's prisoners are estimated to take part in this recreational program, which, prison authorities say, has made discipline and routine much easier.

Illinoisans Seek Fairer Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Instead of complaining about the burden of taxation that business carries, taxpayers and tax experts who met here in an open forum undertook to figure out fairer and more efficient methods of determining and distributing the burden.

Chief among their recommendations are:

1. A general business tax to replace the present tax on corporations only.
2. State administration, instead of local, for corporation taxes.

One speaker, tax expert for a large mail order house, advocated a sales tax federally administered but distributed to the States.

The forum was said to be an unusual one, because it brought together taxing officials and taxpayers' organizations for a friendly consideration of what could be done to make things happier for both. The Illinois Tax Commission, headed by Dr. Simeon E. Leland, Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago, sponsored the gathering and had the co-operation of 40 representative organizations of the State and of Chicago—taxpayers' groups, labor, education, universities and so on.

For three days the group listened to speakers with special knowledge of their subject, professors, executive secretaries of governmental research bureaus, big taxpayers, taxing officials, lawyers, and not least, outside experts like Norman MacDonald, of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association and New York's Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Embassy Children Go on Air To Wish World 'Happy Yule'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—The State Department was an interested onlooker today as children of the diplomatic corps, filled with the joy of Christmastide, bravely sent their annual messages of good will across the oceans by radio.

A strictly "hands off" was maintained officially. The radiocast was arranged, as it has been for the last eight years, by the National Broadcasting Company and the Washington Board of Trade. The State Department refused even to arrange the platform seating this year, explaining that the youngsters were not really official representatives of their home nations.

Germany was not represented at this particular radiocast. Soviet Russia never has been represented since Christmas is not officially recognized by that Nation.

Though he had not the heart to wish his young friends back in Poland a "Merry Christmas" this year, Paul Wankowicz, son of the former Counselor of the Polish Embassy, consented to utter a little prayer over the radio that the next Yuletide would find happier times among his people.

Similar hopes were expressed by little Sinikka Solanko, daughter of the Secretary of the Finnish legation, and Karel Cerenka, son of the First Secretary of the Czechoslovakian Legation.

Newcomers on this year's radiocast included Freddy and Leandra McCormick-Goodhart, son and daughter of the Commercial Secretary of the British Embassy, and Willie and Charles Bruggman, sons of the new Swiss Minister and nephews of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Chosen to represent the United States were William, Jr. ("Bumble") and Mildred Douglas, son and daughter of the newest Supreme Court Justice.

Native costumes worn by the youngsters brought a riot of color to the flag-decorated stage of the Washington Hotel "Hall of Nations." Close to an Argentine gaucho sat a fair-haired peasant girl from Scandinavia. A little Netherlands miss with starched cap and wooden shoes was flanked by a dark-skinned Mexican with serape-draped shoulders, and a South African youngster in a typical carnival costume.

Most striking couple were Nora and Anna Marie Martins, daughters of the new Ambassador from Brazil, clad in colorful Bahia costumes, with jingling beads around their throats, ankles, and wrists and baskets with fresh flowers on their heads.

A flood of calls at N. B. C. from embassies and legations the past month, querying as to short-wave stations carrying the radiocast, indicates that grandparents and relatives all over the world were preparing to listen in on the program.

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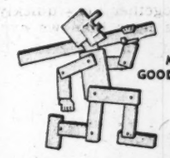

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The Home Forum

"Cinders"

IT WAS AN uneven, bumpy, "small-fry" railroad, covering not more than twenty miles in its entire length. The train that ran on it was little, too, wheezy, jolting, creaking, and uncomfortable. "Cinders," the wheezy little train was nicknamed. And the first step into the dingy interior of the "coach," with its film of coal dust on the green plush seats and its air heavy with the faintly gaseous odor of coal smoke, justified the name.

Oil lamps were suspended by iron rods from the ceiling, and the sole source of heat was a battered little round stove at one end—a stove which could throw a fierce heat for a distance of three feet when it was generously fed.

Cinders was as temperamental as an east wind, and had a long and respected record of unreliability and inaccommodation. It was useless to provide oneself with a timetable covering her cheerful meanderings. The timetable might depose, with black and white clarity, that Cinders would leave one of her terminals at 3:15 p. m. But perhaps the complacent believer in this statement would arrive at the station at three o'clock to find Cinders flirting a farewell whisk of smoke around the curve and tootling virtuously in the knowledge of having left on time for once, with some minutes to spare. Or, after learning that Cinders would leave at six o'clock of a cold winter's morning, the would-be passenger might rise at five, dress with chattering teeth, and take his way to the station over the squeaking snow, only to find no fire in the station stove and Cinders either unwilling or unable to depart before nine o'clock.

* * *

Cinders frequently left the track—always cannily, on a level spot, where she could rest with dignity and safety while passengers and crew turned out to put her back.

But we glossed over these aberrations or treated them as a huge mutual joke between Cinders and ourselves. She was part of our rural life, and we would never have thought of uttering criticism to an outsider. And sometimes, when we (or Cinders) had miscalculated a little, and we were puffing along with heavy valises while Cinders strutted out of the station under our very noses, hadn't she obligingly stopped, while her lackey, the conductor, came running back along the track to lighten the load and give us a friendly boost onto the high step? Of course. And these things were not forgotten when Cinders played practical jokes on us.

Cinders switched freight cars with the same enthusiasm that she brought to every task. She was not satisfied with the ordinary jolt for which one might reasonably be prepared when a freight car settles into place. She placed her cars with a hearty wallop that upset baggage, discouraged conversation, and left every passenger with spine stiffened for the next one.

* * *

But the times when Cinders really afforded us adventure were the winter days when conductor, brakemen, and general hands came aboard with shovels over their shoulders; when the snow already lay heavy on the fields, with promise of more; and whispers ran about that we might be stalled on the way!

There was one Christmas Eve, with the sky a thick, cold, slaty gray, and Cinders coach full of boys and girls homeward bound for the holidays. Snow had fallen steadily for two days, but Cinders had turned up her sooty nose and huffed straight through. Today the snow had stopped, but as we creaked out of the station it began to fall again, gently at first, a small flake here and there, then faster and faster; until, as we left the town lights behind and crept out into the cold stillness, the snow and the darkness swirled together hugely, and swallowed up the earth.

But Cinders' crew was dauntless. Those shovels had not been brought aboard for nothing.

* * *

On slowly, through the storm. A little, lonely station, with one lighted window, emerging from the drifting veil. A bundled-up figure in front, waving a lantern. "Bad night, Joe! Think you'll make it?"

"Sure; if we can pass Beech Tree Cut."

Another little lighted station, and another. Hours apart. Amazing impromptu lunches produced by passengers and crew, pooled with much laughter, and consumed around the stove. "Do you think we'll get home for Christmas, Joe?"

"Sure; if we can pass Beech Tree Cut."

On and on, more and more slowly. We were a little cold, a little weary, in spite of ourselves. A jolt. An inch forward. A heavy shudder. Stop. We breathed on the panes and rubbed away the frost so we could look. There was the patriarch beech tree guarding the narrow pass between two steep banks.

Beech Tree Cut was the final test, scene of many a triumph—and defeat. Every man went into service. There weren't enough shovels to go around, so they "spelled" each other. We were so alone in the elemental night! Only the swirling snow and the outlying darkness and the grim old tree. It took a long time.

"A little more behind this wheel, Jim!"

"Let's open it up a bit further in front."

"Oh, she'll go through all right now. Back her up and watch the dust fly!"

Shovels loaded and all hands aboard. Cinders backed up, sizzling with outraged pride, and regarded the drift belligerently with her one round, blazing eye. "It's nothing," she seemed to say; and charged.

The beech tree went by the windows in a mist of flying white. Once more Cinders had negotiated Beech Tree Cut!

* * *

Fifteen minutes later, every passenger was quietly sleeping somewhere in the car. And the next thing we knew, Cinders, waddling from side to side in a burst of speed and tootling vaingloriously, was advancing into her terminal station. Every vestige of the storm had vanished. The morning sun shone upon a pure white world, cold and beautiful. Cutters, sleighs, and bob-sleds, heavily blanketed horses, anxious fathers and brothers stamping their feet and threshing their arms. Passengers and crew descending stiffly from the train.

"We made it!"

"Did you think we'd never come?"

"How's Mother?"

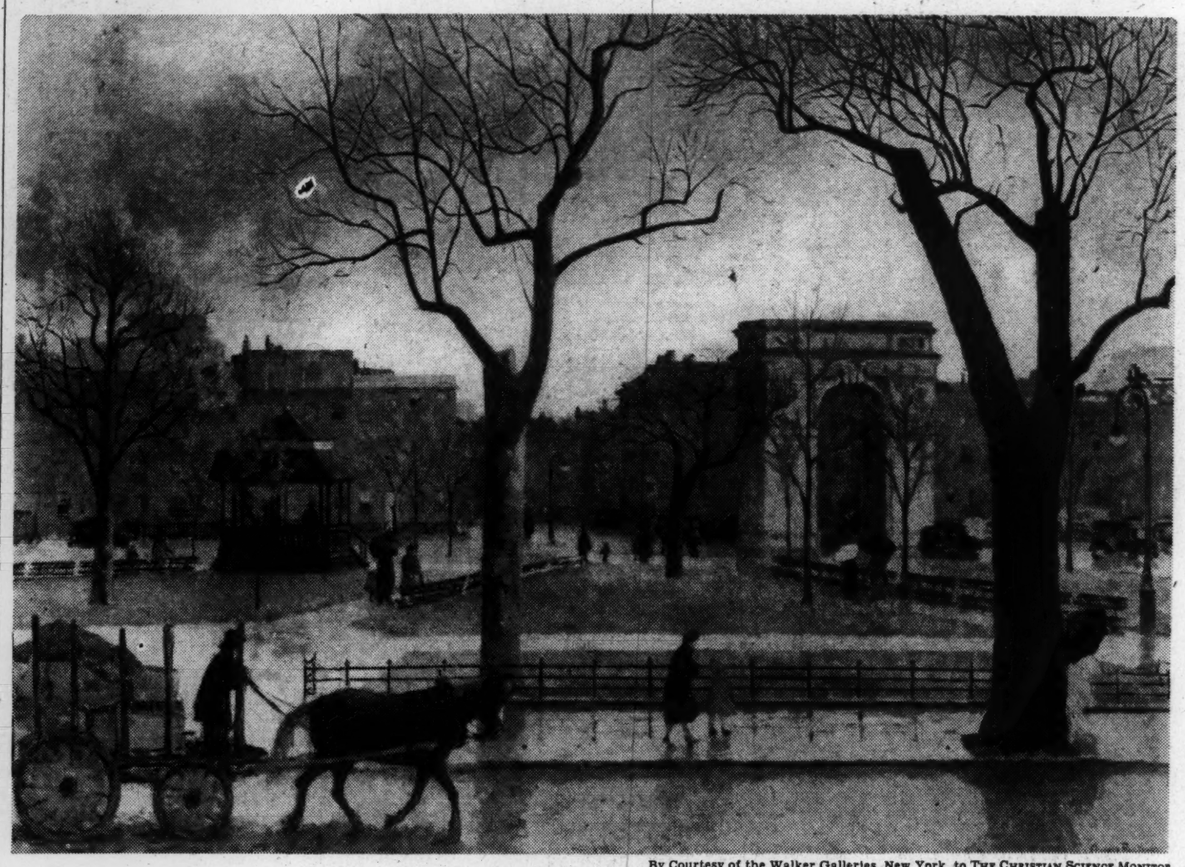
"Merry Christmas!"

Cinders swayed gently on the track and panted pridefully. "I—I—I—I—I brought—them home—for Christmas!"

* * *

I saw Cinders not many months ago. She still chugs through the beautiful valley. But no one pays much attention to her any more. The farmers' milk shipments form her one excuse for existing; and passengers travel on smooth concrete roads or in streamlined trains over glittering rails; or take to wings if they are in a very great hurry indeed. But a friend is a friend. And so, when I saw Cinders' light in the valley one night, and heard her lonely voice, I saluted in the darkness.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS



By Courtesy of the Walker Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"APRIL, WASHINGTON SQUARE": *A Painting by Andrée Ruellan*

ANDRÉE RUELLAN has come into prominence in the past few years as a noteworthy American artist. She is a resident of Woodstock, New York. Her pictures are invariably interesting for choice of subject and for a carefully planned arrangement of details. She can take an everyday scene and paint it so that it looks casual, though still as if it were executed according to a carefully thought-out system of design.

Shining Night

Last night the air was silver, sifted through
With moon dust, and the curtains of the sky
Glittered with stars sewn on its midnight
blue.

So still the earth lay sleeping that the sound
Of footsteps crashed upon the ear like thunder
And heavy wheels struck fire from the
ground.

Cold, and the silence seemed to pierce like
steel;
A shining scimitar that flashed across
The arc of heaven was a comet's wheel.

The frost gleamed brightly on a sparkling
dust
Upon the grass, and over every roof
Stars drifted down to form a glistening crust.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

Real Being Is Spiritual

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH GREAT REVERENCE and joy we read in the second chapter of the Gospel of Luke (2:8, 11), "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night"; and the angelic message, "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

Jesus taught and proved that the Christ, the spiritual idea of God, is the only Saviour. Whether the difficulty was blindness, deafness, fever, sin, or some other phase of discord, his clear realization of the spiritual fact brought freedom to all who came to him for help.

We are indeed grateful to the great Master who unswervingly held to the truth of spiritual being, thus proving that Christ, the spiritual idea, can overcome mortal mind's claim to power. Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 54 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "In witness of his divine commission, he presented the proof that Life, Truth, and Love heal the sick and the sinning, and triumph over death through Mind, not matter."

The Christ is present today to save mankind from sin, sickness, and every other phase of error. We need only turn from false theories and realize the facts of spiritual being in order to overcome discord. Realization of spiritual truth frees from belief in error as real.

Through the earnest study of Christian Science one learns how to deny error and to affirm the truth that God's creation, including man, is spiritual and eternal. Christ Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Through the enlightenment afforded by the study of Christian Science, one sees that the great Master was referring to the truth of spiritual being.

An understanding of the spiritual fact prevents one from believing a lie about any situation. The lie about man is that he is material. God, the Bible tells us, is Spirit, and the Bible also tells us that man was made in God's image and likeness. Therefore man is spiritual. This does not mean that mortals are made in God's image and likeness. So-called mortal man is the counterfeit of God's man. Isaiah writes (Isaiah 2:22), "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" And Paul speaks of putting off "the old man" and putting on "the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him" (Colossians 3:9, 10). Accepting the fact that man is spiritual, we reject the false belief that man is material.

All the ills of mankind arise from false concepts of God and man. Consistently to acknowledge and utilize the truth that man is made in God's likeness enables us to overcome erroneous beliefs. If we are tempted to be angry, we can turn to the truth that man is the image and likeness of God, divine Love. If we seem to be ill, we can realize that man is the uninterrupted expression of God, divine Life. Anything unlike good that comes into our experience can be refuted and cast out by our holding to the facts about God and man. Thus do we prove the truth that makes us free.

The great Way-shower said (John 3:3), "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." The moment an individual acknowledges his true selfhood to be spiritual, the new birth begins. Proportionately as he keeps uppermost in thought the fact that God is infinite Spirit, and that man and the universe are spiritual, will "the old man"—belief in matter, in sin, sickness, and unhappiness—be put off. Gradually Mind's ideas will displace material concepts in his thinking with spiritual facts. This is the way of true salvation.

In an article called "The New Birth" in "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 15), "What a faith-lighted thought is this! that mortals can lay off the 'old man,' until man is found to be the image of the infinite good that we name God, and the fulness of the stature of man in Christ appears."

Those who are having part in the new birth—those whose thought is being more and more permeated with the spiritual idea—gain a greater sense of reverence for Christ Jesus. From their own experience in utilizing the divine truths to overcome sin and sickness for themselves and others, they realize how wonderful was the Master's demonstration of the Christ. And they also have a great sense of gratitude for the ever-present, ever-available Christ, Truth, which Jesus manifested.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Winter

An oak stood on a twilight hill
Old and gray and gnarled and still,
Facing with a calm awareness
Winter cold and winter bareness.

What tree in winter ever grieves
The passing of its summer leaves?
Or mourns the muted harmony
Of unadorned reality?
Enough to fill its treely duty
Patience, sturdiness and beauty;
Enough to know resilient strength
Anchored to deep-rooted length.

EMILY C. SOWERBY

O ser real é espiritual

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

É COM GRANDE REVERÊNCIA e alegria que lemos no segundo capítulo do Evangelho de Lucas (2:8, 11), "Naquela região havia pastores que viviam nos campos e guardavam o seu rebanho durante as vigílias da noite"; e a mensagem angélica, "É que hoje vos nasceu na cidade de David um Salvador, que é Cristo Senhor."

Jesús ensinou e provou que o Cristo, a idéia espiritual de Deus, é o único Salvador. Quer a dificuldade fosse a cegueira, a surdez, a febre, o pecado, ou qualquer outra fase de discórdia, a sua clara realização do fato espiritual libertava a todos os que vinham ter com êle em busca de auxílio.

Somos verdadeiramente gratos ao grande Mestre que sem vacilar sustentava a verdade do ser espiritual, provando assim que o Cristo, a idéia espiritual, pode subjugar a pretensão que a mente mortal tem ao poder. Mary Baker Eddy escreve na página 54 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), "Em testemunho da sua incumbência divina, êle apresentou a prova de que a Vida, a Verdade, e o Amor curam os doentes e os pecadores, e triunfam sôbre a morte por intermédio da Mente, não da matéria."

O Cristo está hoje presente para salvar a humanidade do pecado, da doença, e de qualquer outra fase do êrro. Precisamos, apenas, volver-nos das falsas teorias e realizar os fatos do ser espiritual para podermos subjugar a discórdia. A realização da verdade espiritual nos livra da crença de que o êrro seja real.

Pelo estudo conscienciosо da Ciência Cristã, aprendemos a negar o êrro e a afirmar a verdade de que a criação de Deus, que inclue o homem, é espiritual e eterna. Cristo Jesús disse (S. João 8:32), "E conhecereis a verdade, e a verdade vos libertará." Com o esclarecimento que o estudo da Ciência Cristã proporciona, percebe-se que o grande Mestre se referia à verdade do ser espiritual.

A compreensão do fato espiritual impede que acreditemos na mentira relacionada a qualquer situação. A mentira acêrca do homem é que êle seja material. A Bíblia diznos que Deus é Espírito; e a Bíblia diz-nos também que o homem foi feito à imagem e semelhança de Deus. Portanto o homem é espiritual. Isto não quer dizer que os mortais sejam feitos à imagem e semelhança de Deus. O assim-chamado homem mortal é a imagem falsificada do homem feito por Deus. Isaias escreveu (Isaias 2:22), "Deixai-vos do homem que não é senão o sôpro dos seus narizes. Pois em que se deve êle estimar?" E Paulo fala em nos despirmos "do homem velho" e em nos revestirmos "do homem novo que se renova para o pleno conhecimento segundo a imagem daquele que o criou" (Colossenses 3:9, 10). Ao aceitarmos o fato de que o homem é espiritual, rejeitamos a falsa crença que o homem seja material.

Todos os males da humanidade provêm de falsos conceitos acêrca de Deus e do homem. Reconhecer e utilizar consistentemente a verdade de que o homem é feito à semelhança de Deus, proporciona a capacidade de subjugarmos as crenças erróneas. Se formos tentados à raiva podemos volver-nos para a verdade de que o homem é a imagem e semelhança de Deus, Amor divino. Se a doença se nos afigurar real podemos nos compenetrar de que o homem é a expressão ininterrupta de Deus, Vida divina. Tudo o que surgir na nossa experiência, e que não seja o bem, podemos refutar e eliminar, sustentando os fatos relativos a Deus e ao homem. Desta maneira provamos a verdade que nos liberta.

O grande Guia disse (S. João 3:3), "Aquele que não nascer de novo, não pode ver o reino de Deus." No momento em que o indivíduo reconhece que o seu verdadeiro eu é espiritual, começa o renascimento. Na proporção em que predominar em seu pensamento o fato de que Deus é Espírito infinito, e que o homem e o universo são espirituais, começará êle a despir-se "do homem velho"—crença na matéria, no pecado, na doença e na infelicidade. Gradualmente as idéias da Mente hão de substituir os conceitos materiais no seu pensamento, por fatos espirituais. Êste é o caminho da verdadeira salvação.

Em um artigo chamado "The New Birth" (O renascimento) em *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos, pg. 15), Mrs. Eddy diz, "Que pensamento de fé iluminada é êste! que os mortais podem despir-se 'do homem velho,' até que se descubra ser o homem a imagem do bem infinito que nós chamamos Deus, e apareça a plenitude da estatura do homem em Cristo."

Aqueles que estão tendo parte no renascimento—aqueles cujos pensamentos estão sendo cada vez mais imbuídos com a idéia espiritual—são tomados de um sentimento maior de reverência por Cristo Jesús Por experiência própria realizarão,—quando se utilizarem das verdades divinas que subjugam o pecado e a doença em si mesmos e em outros,—quão maravilhosamente o Mestre demonstrou o Cristo. E terão egualmente um grande sentimento de gratidão pelo Cristo, Verdade—sempre-presente e sempre ao nosso alcance—que Jesús manifestou.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

From Snow Line to Tropics

I LEFT LA PAS one morning in August, accompanied by an Indian who served as guide and drove the pack-mule which carried my kit.

The first stage of the journey lay through wild country, to the head of a long, narrow gorge from which the trail scrambled up to the pass, and crossed the Andes at about 16,000 feet. The pass itself was a desolate place, overhung by black crags that stood out menacingly, in sharp contrast to the snow-peaks behind them. . . .

The trail then zig-zagged sharply down to a rocky gulch, through which ran a snow-fed stream of crystal-clear water. As we descended into the warmer regions below, vegetation began to appear. At about 14,000 feet, to the spiky bunch-grass of the higher altitude were added scraggy shrubs, which, in turn, were succeeded by larger bushes: then came tree ferns and myrtles, rooted in soil that was carpeted with thick moss. Now, trees of considerable size flanked the trail on either side, and presently, in the late afternoon, we rounded a point and arrived at a *posada* (inn), where we halted for the night. The inn—a wooden structure, the first I had seen for many a day—was no better than a rickety barn. . . .

From the *posada*, the rugged mule track climbed up the steep slopes of a high spur, of which towards noon, next day, we gained the crest, and then descended into the deep ravine on the other side. We were on the threshold of the *Quebrada*—the broken country—the semi-tropical and tropical regions where the eastern slopes of the Cordillera merge into vast *llanos* or plains; here is the birthplace of mighty streams that flow into the Amazon.

The smooth rocks that paved the path were slippery with water that trickled over them from innumerable little springs, and riding was difficult and slow; but that was forgotten in the wonder of the luxuriant vegetation through which we were passing. Giant trees and lofty palms covered the almost precipitous sides of the ravine, from the bottom of which—many hundreds of feet below—came the murmur of a mountain torrent.

Birds of brilliant plumage and gaudy butterflies flitted through the trees, among whose branches monkeys leaped and chattered. In a deep embrasure of the rocky wall that bounded one side of the trail was a cascade of much beauty. The water poured in considerable volume over the edge of a lofty cliff, to fall at its foot in a cloud of silver spray, in which rainbows hovered above a carpet of pink-flowering begonias and ferns of wonderful delicacy and size. The sights and sounds, the warm, moist smell of a semi-tropical forest were a marvel and a delight to one who had spent two years in the arid country of the High Plateau. — From "Six Years in Bolivia," by A. V. L. GUISE. (New York: Dutton.)

Chaliapine's First Part

OUR SEASONS (Russian Ballet) at Monte Carlo often followed those of Chaliapine. By agreement with the Imperial Theatre he fulfilled a certain number of performances in Moscow and Petersburg in the height of the season, and for the rest of the time sang in the capitals of Europe and America.

During his visits to Petersburg I rarely missed his performances and we often met after the theatre at supper. . . . He rapturously gave way to relaxation after the performance, talked delightful nonsense, would address the waiter in an expressive recitative, and sometimes would tell us of his past vicissitudes, of his life among the Volga boatmen and of the first steps on the stage. He had started in a small provincial theatre, playing mostly at country fairs. Though his part consisted of two lines only, on his first appearing before the public, Chaliapine shook with stage fright and managed to say the lines wrong. "But that was nothing compared with the shaking my impresario gave me after—bang on one ear, bang on the other!" — From TAMARA KARSAVINA'S Reminiscences in "Theatre Street." (New York: Dutton.)

Lilacs in Winter

The autumn leaves in falling
Proclaim their exact calling,
Precisely heralding the spring
For all the winter's hindering.

The buds upon my lilac tree
Are autumn's concept, eagerly
Watching and waiting, winter long,
To break into their purple song.

ELSA REHMANN

Prairie Green

ALL DAY HE had walked to the west in those same evenly paced strides. All that day through the rank prairie grass, and part of the two moonlit June nights before, and all of two previous sunlit days! For those three days and part of two nights he had swung along in that easy way, every sinewy muscle rippling in accord with every other one, the whole mechanism of his perfect body in tune. Six feet one and broad of shoulder he was, but he walked as light-footed as the antelope he had sighted near the Wapsipinicon. A perspiring Adonis in buckskin breeches and open-necked flannel shirt there on the unsettled Iowa prairie in 1854!

The lush green of the prairie grass, tall enough now to bend before the breeze, stretched as far as eye could see. The world to-day was a thing of green and blue, white and gold. Green of the prairie! Blue of the sky! Gold of the sunlight! White of the clouds that appeared to be floating only a little too high for mortal to touch—white sails above the blue, their shadows gray sails below on the green!

There were other colors which the young man's far-seeing eyes did not quite note—the blue of lupines, the pink of wild roses, the delicate mauve of wind-flowers, the magenta of wild sweet-williams, the harsh red of the prairie lilies. Even though he did not see these in detail, still he was sensing vaguely their presence in the colorful whole. Though his mind was on very practical things, he was feeling unconsciously the beauty of Nature's tapestry rolled out there under his agile feet.

All morning the prairie flowers had turned to the east. Now, obedient to that unseen force which gave them life, they, too, like the young man, looked toward the west and the sinking sun. Only the compass-plants, those flat-leaved little flowers which guided the Indians, refused to follow the sun's urge but stuck loyally to their north and south directions.—From "Song of Years," by BESS STREETER ALDRICH. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1939

Hub to Capital Highway Planned With By-Passes

Facts regarding a conference held in New York, at which a $200,000,000 super-highway running from Boston to Washington was discussed came to light through comment of Raymond W. Coburn, Chief Engineer of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Ways and means of expediting action on the road were talked of, Mr. Coburn said. There was no discussion of the location, the width, the cost a mile, or whether the proposed road would be a toll road.

As to how it might be paid for, Mr. Coburn referred to the Federal gasoline tax of one cent, which earns $50,000,000 annually in the region through which the road would go. Much enthusiasm for the project was generated at the conference, which was called by E. Donald Sterner, Commissioner of Highways in New Jersey and Chairman of the Road Committee composed of all the States involved in the project.

Acquisition of land was agreed to be the principal problem, and no State at present was found financially prepared to acquire land. The question was discussed as to whether the Federal Government could be asked to provide more than the 50 per cent grant it usually makes to the States for road projects.

Another conference is to be called later by Mr. Sterner, Mr. Coburn said, at which more specific issues will be considered. Early this year a project was suggested by President Roosevelt for three transcontinental and border-to-border toll roads. It was found that none of them would be self-liquidating, with the exception of a route from New England to Washington, which would run through an area where one-quarter of the population of the United States lives.

The Boston and Washington road would penetrate a 200-mile belt, and would by-pass congested areas or go over them on elevated viaducts. In earlier discussions, the route included Danielson, and Stamford, Conn., New Rochelle, N. Y., northern New York City, Union City, Jersey City and Bayonne, N. J., Staten Island, N. Y., Perth Amboy, N. J., and thence to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sterner, however, is understood to disapprove doubling back to Staten Island after striking New Jersey, and to advise the alternate route of Bayonne, Elizabeth, Linden, Rahway and Perth Amboy, N. J., and thence to Pennsylvania.

Boston Traffic Relief Grants Hold Proviso

Boston can obtain a $27,000,000 grant from the Commonwealth for a 10-year highway program only by joining hands with other communities facing similar problems, the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce declares in a bulletin made public last night.

The Committee, which is headed by Fred A. Dakin, called upon Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to work out a "realistic plan" for obtaining State assistance. The Mayor, in outlining a program for arterial highway development in Boston, had proposed financing it by 10-year bonds to be retired by grants from the Commonwealth.

The Committee pointed out that Boston now receives about $2,000,000 in highway funds, which sum is used for maintenance and which takes $1.35 from the tax rate.

"Recognizing the strong probabilities that other cities will claim special grants for their traffic congestion problems, which they believe are relatively as acute as ours," the Committee said, "Boston may join with these other cities in asking for an annual appropriation to be distributed to cities for traffic congestion relief. The amount would be small at first, but would increase as time went on."

Suffolk and Norfolk Counties Get New Representative Areas

State representatives from Suffolk and Norfolk counties were today studying their re-election chances in new representative districts established by re-districting commissions. The new districts were established under legislation adopted by the 1939 Legislature which set the number of representatives to be elected from each county in the State and established five-members boards to draw the districts in each county.

Suffolk County, which will elect 46 representatives under the new set-up, instead of 48, will continue to have 26 districts, but several changes have been made to keep the number of registered voters in each district as near as possible to 7,697, a figure arrived at by the Legislature. This figure is the result of dividing the number of registered voters by the number of representatives.

Wards 21 and 22 in Brighton and Allston will elect two representatives instead of one as at present. Ward 20 in West Roxbury will elect three instead of two.

Wards 8, 9, and 10 in Roxbury and Ward 11 in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain, which now have two representatives each, will have one each under the new plan.

Ward 1 in East Boston will have only two representatives instead of three.

Ward 20 is the only "triple" representative district established by the commission whose decision was unanimous. The commission chairman was Davis B. Keniston, Boston attorney.

Gains 2 Representatives

Norfolk County, under the new setup, will have 19 representatives instead of its present 17. The districts established by the commission yesterday include drastic changes which undoubtedly will abolish the chances of some incumbents for re-election.

Only two districts, that including Brookline and the other including Franklin, Foxboro, Plainville, Wrentham and Norfolk remain unchanged.

The remainder of the communities are lumped into eight districts, making a total of 10 for the county instead of the present 12.

Quincy, Weymouth, and Braintree, which previously composed four districts electing three representatives, now will compose three districts with seven members of the House. The new setup splits the old Needham, Wellesley, and Dedham district between two other districts so that Needham, Canton, and Dedham will compose one double district while Wellesley, Norwood, Dover, and Westwood will be in another double district.

Milton District Merged

Another important change is the elimination of Milton as a single district with one representative, and the inclusion of the town with Randolph and Holbrook in a double representative district.

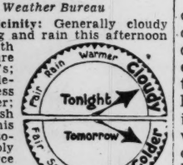
The new districts are as follows:

District 1—Quincy, wards 3, 4, 5, and 6 (3).
District 2—Quincy, ward 1 (1).
District 3—Quincy, ward 2, Weymouth, and Braintree (3).
District 4—Milton, Randolph, and Holbrook (2).
District 5—Avon, Stoughton, and Sharon (1).
District 6—Needham, Canton, and Dedham (2).
District 7—Wellesley, Dover, Westwood, and Norwood (2).
District 8—Millis, Medway, Medfield, Walpole, and Bellingham (1).
District 9—Franklin, Foxboro, Plainville, Wrentham, and Norfolk (1).
District 10—Brookline (3).

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy with moderate fog and rain this afternoon and tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle 30's; Thursday slowly decreasing cloudiness and slightly colder; moderate to fresh northeast winds this afternoon and tonight, probably reaching gale force at times off the coast.



Maine: Snow, turning to rain on the coast, not so cold tonight; Thursday cloudy with snow in the interior and rain or snow on the coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow or rain, not quite so cold in south portions tonight; Thursday cloudy with light snow in central and northern portions.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, preceded by rain tonight, slightly colder in southeastern portions tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and colder.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, preceded by rain tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds probably reaching gale force at times tonight and shifting to strong westerly on Thursday over extreme northern portion; fresh northeasterly winds shifting to westerly tonight over central portion; fresh westerly over extreme southern portion; overcast preceded by rain over central and northern portions tonight, partly overcast on Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	38	New Orleans	49	48
Chicago	32	32	New York	44	41
Denver	30	25	Norfolk	61	57
Helena	35	31	Philadelphia	47	41
Kansas City	26	26	St. Louis	28	28
Los Angeles	57	57	San Francisco	53	50
Miami	70	66	Washington	55	49
Minneapolis	22	22			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 20.
B—Minimum, Dec. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:16 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Thursday, 6:44 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:43 p. m.

Lapham Workers Willed $100,000

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 20 (AP)—Bequests to employees and servants aggregating approximately $100,000 were made in the will of Henry G. Lapham, Boston investment banker, filed for probate today. A collection of jade was bequeathed to the Academy of Honolulu, in Hawaii.

The bulk of the estate, the value of which has been estimated unofficially at nearly $5,000,000, was divided into shares of one third each, of which one was placed in trust for a daughter, Mrs. Katheryn L. Honeywell of Honolulu, another in trust for the lifetime use of his widow, and the third bequeathed outright to a son, Raymond W Lapham of Brookline, Mass.

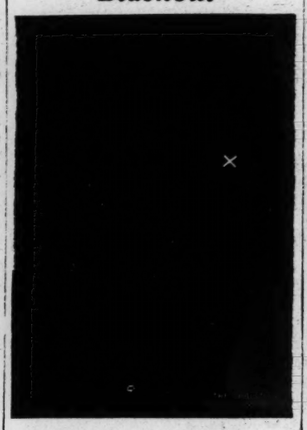
Mr. Lapham, who passed on Dec. 16, held heavy financial interests in the Texas Corporation, founded by his father, and was President of the Boston-Arena-Garden Corporation.

Greater Milk Use Aim of N. E. Plan

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 20 — Commissioners of Agriculture in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire will meet in Boston on Dec. 26 to consider a tri-State program of advertising milk products.

Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, who made the announcement, said the program would be designed to increase milk consumption. Problems of the industry were considered at a conference here yesterday by the Governors of the three States and their Commissioners of Agriculture.

Blackout



London by Night

A Boston resident recently received the above post card from a friend in London. It was marked simply "London by Night—Our House Marked X" and in addition to demonstrating how the British capital looks in a blackout shows what a saving grace is the English sense of humor.

Tin Soldiers Lag but Doll Sales Boom

If you're a last-minute shopper (and you have plenty of company, judging from the traffic in the stores), and you're wondering whether Junior will frown if he gets a toy construction set, instead of a toy battleship—here's cheering news from the City's toy departments.

The trend this year is definitely toward educational and constructive toys, buyers agree. Of Boston's "Big Five" in toys—stores right close together in the shopping district—buyers are unanimous on this point. Only one of five found war toys as big a drawing-card as constructive toys. Only one other has had any sort of play on war toys.

In none of the toy departments visited were war toys prominently displayed, and in only two were they even visible. In these stores, space given war toys was comparatively small, and the few children at these counters displayed no enthusiasm.

Not Much Interested

A boy fiddled indifferently with a destroyer, mostly trying to see what its guns did mechanically, and two older lads speculated on the workings of an anti-aircraft gun, which shot wooden bolts skyward.

Educational toys for pre-school children are interesting. They are to teach color, perseverance, and co-ordination, a buyer explained

This has been the best doll year toy departments have enjoyed for several years, judging from what the buyers can tell at this point. Three stores were very enthusiastic over doll sales, one fairly so the fifth said dolls were always good and they were keeping up their usual Christmas business in this line.

Little girls want things their mothers have at home, it was said One store reports very high sales in doll houses, doll furniture, doll dishes. All are selling little cleaning sets.

Make Own Sound Effects

The sound-effects device is also on sale, and a "fast mover." It imitates all the noises children love to hear, a horse braying (and very realistically, too), rain and thunder, steamboat 'round the bend . . . the only question being how the family is going to like life under the same roof with the device. It hooks onto the family radio and makes the children happy. Never a dull moment!

Buyers declare there are more games on the market than ever before, that it would take a whole store to house them all Games always good as gifts, are selling heavily. Three stores report big sled sales, one slow, one fair, which is very good considering Boston has had no snow to speak of to date, certainly none that has stayed visible.

Here are some other popular toys with Boston folk: Children's phonographs with juvenile records, bikes, trikes, automobiles; books; skis; a bowling-alley game; a dollar adding-machine that takes you up to 9,999!

State Studies Bids to Move Hulks of Ships

Removal of three craft from harbor to cost over $8,000 with only $3,000 available.

Bids for removal of three hulks at the Meridian Street Bridge between East Boston and Chelsea were being studied by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works today.

The hulks, removal of which has been the subject of agitation for several years, are the once proud five-master Jennie Flood Kreger and the four-masters Augusta W. Snow and Horace A. Stone.

Two fatalities involving children swimming near the hulks last summer gave impetus to the project to remove them and resulted in the appropriation of $3,000 by the Legislature for that purpose at a time when strenuous efforts were being made to curtail expenses.

At that time, competent observers said, $3,000 would hardly be enough to remove one hulk. The lowest bid received today for the removal of all three was $8,310 submitted by the McKie Lighter Company of Boston. Port boosters, who have worked unceasingly for their removal, pointed out that only one could be taken away with the money now available.

No action was taken on the bids, but it is expected that work on at least one of the hulks can be started soon as a result of the low bid of the McKie Lighter Company.

Agitation to remove the hulks, together with some 59 others, dates back nearly a decade. During that time several attempts have been made to "clean up the harbor" of the unsightly wrecks.

More than $125,000 has been spent for this work, most of which went for wages. A sizeable number of old wrecks have been disposed of, but nothing was done about the hulks at the Meridian Street Bridge. Appropriations for this work were received from several legislatures during the 10-year period, chiefly during the administration of Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Gen. Richard Hale of the Public Works Department has been hopeful that the work could be completed as a Works Projects Administration project, thus eking out the $3,000 already available. Whether this can be accomplished has not been determined

Vineyard Freight Rate Rise Opposed

Cape Cod and New Bedford business interests today turned out in force before the Public Works Commission to win a temporary delay in the proposed increase in freight rates by the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Line.

Joseph Cotton, newly appointed Chairman of the Commission, declared that a hearing on the rate proposals would be held about the middle of January, pending which the rate increases will not be permitted.

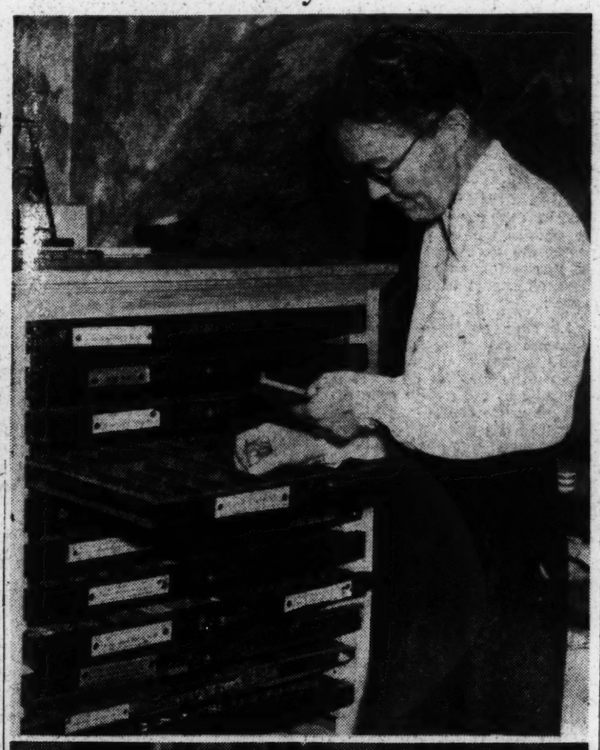
Squelching of Baby Disturber Is Sought

Blasts from B. & A. trains approaching the Bishop and the Concord Street crossings in Framingham, "wake every baby in the neighborhood," Mrs. Anthony Ghetti, a resident, told the Public Utilities Commission today at a hearing on a petition to eliminate the whistle blasts.

When babies wake at night they cry, said Mrs. Ghetti, and when babies cry, then parents wake.

Speaking for the petition and opposing the whistling as "unnecessary, nerve-racking and sleep-destroying" were Edward Bement, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen; Representative Charles Roberts of Framingham and Representative Charles W. Moulton of Ashland.

Because They Like Books



By a Staff Photographer

Proprietors of Periwinkle Press

Upper: Mrs. Louise S. G. Perry, "stick" in hand, setting type. Lower: Miss Katherine Burton, busy at "clamshell" style of printing press.

Women Make Hit as Publishers Of Works for Serious Reader

Acting upon the theory that better literature would be produced if people had to print their own books, two women, at Wheaton College, Mrs. Louise S. G. Perry and Miss Katherine Burton, have installed a small press in one of the rooms of an apartment on the edge of the campus in Norton, Mass. The press is operated by a hand lever and stands on a table Beside it is a rack of Caslon Old-style types. With this modest equipment some exquisite books have been produced. Each book deals with a man whose regard for the printed word amounted almost to idolatry.

The series includes St. Columba, Bishop de Bury, Sir John Cotton, the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, Andrew Carnegie, Henry E. Huntington, Henry Clay Folger, and Harry Widener. The latest to come from the Periwinkle Press, as it is known, is an edition of an essay by Æ. (George Russell), "A Gold Standard for Literature." It was the thought behind this essay which spurred these women on in their venture, for the point is made that in ancient times when men were obliged to copy laboriously books in which they had an interest, only the better class of literature was preserved.

The editions run up to 200 copies, and they find purchasers over an area which extends from Paris to San Francisco, and from Rio to Newfoundland. Harvard Library, the New York Public Library and the Grolier Club are among the customers.

Little practical knowledge was required to start the Periwinkle Press. Mrs. Perry, with a month's vacation at her disposal, took a fast boat to England and there spent two weeks apprenticeship with James Guthrie, who is both an author and enthusiast on printing, at his shop outside Bognor. There she gained sufficient knowledge of types and book printing to start her on the way. The Periwinkle Press came into existence in the spring of 1938.

The first book was a printing of an old mnemonic rhyme of the kings and queens of England, in folder form, brought up to date by Mrs. Perry. This was followed by the Bibliolatrous Series, for which Mrs. Burton, who had virtually no technical knowledge, made the title page drawings.

The success of the press as an avocation conducted on business lines has encouraged others to take up private printing. The most recent initiates in the field are the members of an undergraduate society at Harvard, who have set out to republish ancient books and manuscripts of interest to scholars. Among these will be Elizabethan plays and the poems of Chaucer.

Mrs. Perry hails from Salem, Massachusetts. She came to Wheaton College as manager of the book store after two years with the Houghton Mifflin Company. Her enthusiasm for books is credited with being responsible for the increase in students' private libraries. Miss Burton, who is an assistant professor of English, is a native of Trumbull, Connecticut.

W. W. C.

15,788 Bay State Workers Got Pay Rise in November

Wage increases were granted 15,788 workers by 32 Massachusetts manufacturers in November, it was revealed today in the monthly report issued by the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries. In place of the decreases in employment and pay rolls customarily registered in November for most of the past 14 years, increases in both were reported this year.

About half of all Massachusetts wage earners are employed by the 1,797 representative manufacturing establishments covered by the Division's monthly surveys. An average increase of 10.9 per cent in the number employed and of 19 per cent in pay rolls was reported for November, 1939, compared to the same month last year

The 294,437 employees covered by the report earned a total of $6,729,229 in the week ending nearest Nov. 15 this year. The number employed was .4 per cent higher than in October and wages paid were 1.9 per cent higher. The weekly earnings of the 294,437 employees averaged $22.85.

Taking the average figures for 1925, 1926, and 1927 as 100, the index figures this year for November were 80.5 for employment and 78.9 for wages—compared to November, 1938, figures of 72.6 and 66.3.

Increases of more than 5 per cent in both employment and wages were noted for November this year, compared to the same month in 1938, in the electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies industry and in machinery, small working tools, meat packing, metal alloys, metal stamping, textile machinery and parts.

1,000 to Get Bonus in N. E.

ATHOL, Mass., Dec. 20 (AP)—Approximately 1,000 employees of the Union Twist Drill Company will receive bonuses equal to 5 per cent of their 1939 wages, company officials announced today. The firm has plants at Athol and Mansfield, Mass., and Derby Line, Vt.

Mission Hill Project Starts; Gives Jobs to 1,000 Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

in Dorchester about two weeks ago

When completed, the four projects will house 3,291 families Their construction will give employment to about 4,000 men directly, and to an estimated 6,000 indirectly, housing officials state The total cost is about $19,000,000, 90 per cent of which comes from the Federal Government The other 10 per cent is raised by bonds issued by the Boston Housing Authority. After 60 years, the projects become the property of the City of Boston.

Mayor Tobin expressed the hope that the economic benefits of the projects would prove them "a great economic gain" and not a loss so far as the tax revenue of Boston is concerned. He greeted his audience as "neighbors," since he once lived on Phillips Street, which is now in the project area, and declared: "I hope the example which is being set by the Federal Government and the Boston Housing Authority with these projects will give courage to private capital to take the opportunities for investment in improved housing." Housing developments, he said, were responsible for much of Great Britain's rapid recovery from the depression.

Following his remarks, the Mayor turned a shovelful of dirt, and then climbed into the big steam shovel nearby to pull the proper levers under direction of Terry McGovern, operator. The ceremony was attended by a large number of students from the Mission Hill Grammar and High Parochial Schools and from the Martin School of the Boston School System.

Demolition of buildings at the Mission Hill site was begun about three months ago and has now been completed except for two or three industrial plants and the walls of a few stores. When construction on the 19-acre plot gets well underway, about 1,000 men will be employed.

The Federal Government has earmarked a total of about $34,500,000 for housing projects in Boston, of which about $15,000,000 now remains for new projects. The Housing Authority is studying possible locations and hope to start five more projects to house 2,250 additional families, officials declared today. That would bring the total accommodations of Housing Authority projects in Boston to 5,541 families, not including the Old Harbor Village development, which was built by PWA some time ago.

Scutt'ed Ship 'Sails' in Film

At the very moment when Edwin C. Johnson, president of the H. A. Johnson Company and of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was taking an audience on a luxury cruise around Africa last night, the vessel he was describing, the North German Lloyd Columbus, was a smoldering derelict settling in the Atlantic some 400 miles off Cape Henry, Va.

Word that the vessel he had used in making the African cruise had been scuttled, to avoid capture by a British warship, was given to Mr. Johnson just before he showed his colored motion pictures of the African tour at the annual Ladies' Night of the Executives Club, in the Chamber of Commerce.

That trip, last February and March, was his third on the German liner. He had taken two other trips on the same vessel to the Mediterranean and to South America.

Some of the pictures were taken from the deck of the vessel whose crew was brought in on the U. S. S. Tuscaloosa. The others, including exceptionally fine views of Victoria Falls and wild animals on the Kenya Reservation, showed Cape Town, Kimberley, Johannesburg, Durban, Zanzibar, and Mombasa.

Holiday Mail Tops 1938 Mark

If the flow of Christmas holiday mail can be held as a barometer of consumer buying power, then this season's report by the Postal Department, covering 25 cities and towns of Greater Boston, would indicate a 10 per cent increase in retail business over last year.

Postmaster Peter F. Tague today announced an increase of $100,000 in postal receipts for the last 19 days, or a 10 per cent rise over last year's comparative volume of stamp sales, insurance, parcel post, registered mail, and other express charges. For a single day, yesterday's flow of 12,800,000 pieces was the biggest postal session of the current season, showing a 12 per cent increase over the corresponding day of 1938.

Parcel post pieces for the day added up to 25,000 and stamps aggregated $136,000 in sales or $43,000 ahead of last year. The postal count includes both incoming and outgoing mail.

Rain Along Coast, Snow Up Country

The official weather forecaster atop the Federal Building today looked piercingly into the foggy haz hanging over Boston Harbor without catching any visible indications of fair weather or fog lifting during the next 24 hours. On the contrary, he anticipated that the fog would continue more heavily than at present with the possibility of slightly colder temperature tonight and tomorrow.

Snow will probably cover the northern parts of New England tonight with a fresh white sheet, but Boston as usual, he said, would escape temperatures sufficiently low to turn the falling moisture into flakes. Temperatures today ranged around 40 with steadily rising winds along the coast that indicated gale force off shore by late afternoon.

The lowest temperatures for tonight will be in the middle thirties, while northern New England will get a dose of 10 to 20 degrees, the weatherman concluded.

Heavy rain which began about noon today interfered with the work of loading and discharging ships in Boston. Longshoremen ceased work because the rain was so heavy it might have soaked cargo going aboard ships or filled ships whose hatches had to be open to receive cargo.

The heavy fog rolled in before the rain started and caused some delay in the movements of ships but most of the vessels due to arrive today had already made port. The tanker Gulfwave reported by radio being hove to off Graves Light in the fog.

Finnish Vessels Dock at Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 20 (AP)—Two little Finnish steamers, the Greta and the Kaste, docked here today with cargoes of pulp from undisclosed Baltic ports.

Neither masters nor crews of the vessels would comment on the current warfare their countrymen were waging against the Russian invaders. Capt. A. Knuts commanded the Greta and the Kaste was commanded by Capt. Harry Lindholm.

Houlton Airport Extension Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Application for $84,000 of WPA funds to extend the Houlton, Maine, airport to the Canadian boundary was made today by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, his aide said.

Extension of the airport would permit military planes manufactured in the United States to be pushed across the boundary into Canada as is required by the interpretation of the Neutrality Act.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. 2:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Miracles for Sale," featuring Robert Young. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Fast and Furious." Also "Television Spy" with William Henry and Judith Barrett.

Coolidge Corner—
Gary Cooper in "The Real Glory." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Marv Carlisle, Johnny Downs and Constance Moore. 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," featuring Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. 3, 6, 9. Also "Too Busy to Work." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Tomorrow: "Sued for Libel," with Kent Taylor and Linda Hayes. Also "Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper.

Fine Arts—
Ten Mickey Mouse cartoons. Continuous from 1-11.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane, Humphrey Bogart and Dennis Morgan in "The Return of Dr. X." Fenway. 2:10, 5, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "The Llano Kid," with Tito Guizar. Fenway: 1, 3:45, 6:15, 8:05. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:40. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor and Greer Garson in "Remember?" Also "Nick Carter, Master Detective," with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson.

Radio—Page 12

Keith Memorial—
"Destry Rides Again," featuring Charles Winninger and Mischa Auer. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Laugh It Off," featuring Johnny Downs, Constance Moore, and Edgar Kennedy, 1.17 2:22, 5:27, 8:32.

Metropolitan—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Private Detective," with Jane Wyman and Dick Foran. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Gulliver's Travels." Also "Our Neighbors—The Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven.

Normandie—
"Espionage Agent" with Joel McCrea. Also "Four Feathers."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Legion of Lost Flyers," 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Rio," with Basil Rathbone and Victor McLaglen. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Heroes in Blue," with Dick Purcell. Also "Crashing Thru," with Renfrew of the Mounted. Stage: Henny Youngman. The Smarties, Smiles & Smiles, 4 Arleys and 3 Whirlwinds.

State and Orpheum—
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Blondie Brings Up Baby," with C. Aubrey Smith and Zasu Pitts. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. (All seats reserved).

Scollay and Modern—
"We Are Not Alone," featuring Paul Muni and Flora Robson. Scollay: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9:45. Also "The Real Glory," starring Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds and David Niven. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Modern, 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Latest—Radio's Information Please," "Skiing with Otto Lang," "Rhumba Rhythm," "Ice Frolic," "Bits of Life," "Trees and Men," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Invitation to Happiness," featuring Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. Also "The Mikado," starring Kenny Baker. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Mad About Music," with Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. Also "Youth Takes a Fling," with Joel McCrea.

Trans-Lux—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

University—
Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05 Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Uptown—
"The Underpup," featuring Gloria Jean. 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. Also "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Henry Fonda, Claudette Colbert and Edna May Oliver. 2:55, 6:25, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol," with Reginald Owen and Terry Kilburn. Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. Also "Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra. Quincy Porter, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Wesleyan Hall, 581 Boylston Street—
Plays, Christmas features, clowns, circus numbers, tricks and dances by the Kingsland Marionettes. Presented under the auspices of the Curry School of Expression. Dec. 20, 21, 22, and 23, 11 a. m. (For kindergarten and primary groups). 2 p. m. and 3:30 p. m. (For children of all ages).

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

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Boston and Port Authority Protest Finding on N. H. Road

Boston, together with the Boston Port Authority, and the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, criticizing the plan for reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, as proposed by Harvey H. Wilkinson, Examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are among those to register their objections at hearings opening in Washington tomorrow.

Findings by Mr. Wilkinson that the New Haven, through its holdings in the stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, had not dominated the affairs of the Boston & Maine Railroad, aroused wide comment in several New England sources, and brought forth exceptions to the findings by the Port Authority and the City of Boston.

Files Seven Exceptions

Following the filing of formal exceptions with the ICC, allegations that the City of Boston and the Port Authority were delaying the action of reorganization, were heard in Boston, but the Port Authority officials declared that it "sees nothing in its exceptions that will delay, or otherwise interfere with, the prompt reorganization of the New Haven."

The Port Authority takes seven exceptions to the plan of Mr. Wilkinson, and its position constitutes only one more phase of the situation to settle before the road can reorganize, said Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman and secretary of the Port Authority, today. The exceptions will be reiterated and amplified at the hearing in Washington, by Henry E. Foley, counsel for the Port Authority.

Besides the exception relative to the domination of the Boston & Maine, the Port Authority's other six points, or exceptions to the proposed report of the examiner, follow:

1. That evidence of record does not show that the reorganized company would so dominate the Boston and Maine as to be contrary to the public interest.
2. Failure of the examiner to find that the holding by the reorganized company of the stock of Boston Railroad Holding Company would give the reorganized company working control of the Boston & Maine.

Neglects Public Interest

3. Failure of the examiner to find that working control of the Boston & Maine, by the reorganized company, is not compatible with the public interest.
4. That the ICC should proceed with reorganization of the principal debtor, and should refuse to require the modification of the plan of reorganization as proposed by these intervenors.
5. That the ICC should find that a plan of reorganization in accordance with the recommendations of the report, to meet the requirements of Section 77 (b), will be compatible with the public interest, and should be approved.
6. Failure of the examiner to conclude in his proposed report that the ICC should withhold approval of any plan of reorganization insofar as such plan provides for the holding by the reorganized company of the stock of Boston Railroad Holding Company.

Harbor Vistas and Economics

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Amy Dalrymple
T Wharf tearoom owner and artist, enjoying her open fire.

Dewey Due Here Jan. 24

Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County and candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1940, will speak at Mechanics Building on Wednesday, Jan. 24, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Republican Club, Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican, of Boston, President of the Club, announced today.

She Retains Perspective

Miss Dalrymple keeps her hand in at painting, which she first came to the bustling waterfront to do.

T Wharf Artist Comes to Paint, Stays as Owner of Business

Miss Amy Dalrymple likes the sea, as many others do, but, with originality, she has developed a successful business by satisfying the desires of others for romantic vistas of the bustling waterfront.

Sixteen years ago, after a brief career as an art teacher, she went to T Wharf, once Boston's principal fish pier, "to paint more ships." There were dozens of them, large schooners, tiny sloops, the lines of their hulls and rigging lending grace to the work of her brush.

Miss Dalrymple fell in love with the place, hung her studio with fish nets and paintings, and after a time opened a tearoom in order that others might come to watch the teeming traffic of Boston Harbor.

"It kind of came along unexpectedly after I'd been here four years—I never planned on it," she says.

But the quaint little studio-restaurant seemed to meet a need among Bostonians, and hundreds of them came. Some came from far away, too, as the reputation of the place drew them to the tip of T Wharf. And Miss Dalrymple, who previously had traveled to the ends of the earth in pursuit of art, found the ends of the earth coming to the art in her studio-home.

Among many celebrities recorded in her visitors' book are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Wallace Beery.

Her studio is chock full of paintings, a few watercolors, mostly oils. She likes best a doorway in Marblehead she did one summer as a student, with the hollyhocks all about.

Miss Dalrymple says she likes the way the sea and the wind rock her place, and likes looking off through the rooms, "the glimpses you get—the queer little partitions." And particularly is she proud of her Franklin stove, a rare one because of its soapstone hearth, she says. Indeed, it does give a museum look to her home.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Thursday, Dec. 21		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Dec. 21

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p.m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p.m.—Symphonic Hour.
8:00 p.m.—"Understanding Music," Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard. "Opera in the Thoroughbass Period."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p.m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: News in Spanish; Symphonic Music.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:20 p. m.—News in English; Music. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Piano Recital. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; "Around Italy with Music;" Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Japanese Western Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TP4A, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

New Cargo Ship Launching Dec. 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 20—Latest addition to the rapidly growing United States merchant marine—the $2,550,000 cargo steamer Exchange—will be launched at the Fore River shipyards Dec. 28, the last craft to be launched at these yards in 1939, and the third of four sister ships building or already built there for the American Export Lines.

All four of these ships were contracted for in July of 1938, as the first unit in the company program of 10 ships to be built within the next five years. They are to be used in the Mediterranean-Black Sea-United States North Atlantic service of the company. The ships have a speed of 16 knots an hour, making them the fastest cargo vessels operating between the United States and the Mediterranean.

When the Exchange takes its first dip Dec. 28, Miss Agnes S. Gillespie, daughter of an official of the company, will give it identity by naming it Exchange. Trial trips will be made within a few weeks, it is expected.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Musicale	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	'Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Phillip McAteer, talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen: comedy; music	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Radio Gossip"	"Names in the News"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His Gang	"Breezing Along"; Johnny Green's Orch.	"Vanity and Some Sables"; dramatization	Phi Beta Kappa Carol Concert	Housing talk
8:15	"Quicksilver"; quiz program	Red Skelton; Edna Stillwell; chorus; orchestra		"Prairie Pals"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's Orch.; war news			Everett Hoagland's Or.	Variety Program With an Irish Lilt
8:45			Everett Hoagland's Or.	
9:00 Walter Hampden; Laura Hope Crews	"Mr. Throgg' Trial Balance": drama	The New Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Allen Art Players; interview; orchestra	Recorded speaker	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 in "The Goose	Musicale		Raymond Gram Swing	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 Hangs High"; or.	George Harris's Orch.		Handel's "Messiah" with Mendelssohn Choir	"Melodic Moods"
9:45				"Melodic Moods"
10:00 "Dr. Christian"	"Gene and Glenn"	Kay Kyser's College of	and Toronto Symphony	News Service
10:15 dramatization	Roy Shield's Revue	Musical Knowledge	Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	"Adventures in Photography"; dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	News Service	"The Streamliners"
10:45 Carols; weather			"Romance in Rhythm"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ray Hill's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Caroline Cabot		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 Musical program	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Al Blake and His Colorado Ramblers
8:45 "Musical Clock"		"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Choral recital	"Breakfast Club"; soloists; orchestra	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Choral recital		"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	The Hitmakers: music	tone
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Frank Luther, tenor
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Tone Tapestries"	The Happy Gang	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills: house-	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Leslie Parker, tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	hold talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Ideas That Came True'	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Tex and Slim"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	Harry Rodgers, organist
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"Smilin' Jack"; sketch	Harry Rodgers, organist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	Hymns of All Churches.	"Holiday Traditions"	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	"Pappy, Zeb and Elton"
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Vocalist; orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Mass. Library Assn	Pepper Young's Family	Vocalist; orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Eddie Lee	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	Organ Concert
4:00 Harvard program	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Government Reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Maids and Men"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Charles Hector's	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Maids and Men"	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promen'de	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00 Dramatization	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; news	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	"Massachusetts on the	News dramatizations	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 views	March"; drama	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"Curtain Calls"	Penny and Her Gang
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"The Green Hornet";	"One Man's Family";	Concert Orchestra	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	mystery drama	dramatic sketch	Concert Orchestra	Variety Musicale
8:30 "Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"Those We Love"; dra-	"Sports Writers Quiz"	Symphonic Strings
8:45 Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	"Sports Writers Quiz"	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	"Gene and Glenn"	"Good News of 1940";	Ray Hill's Orchestra	Concert Melodies
9:15 teur hour	To Be Announced	Jessica Dragonette;	"The Song Spinners"	Concert Melodies
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meet-	Lanny Ross in "Gulli-	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 teur hour	ing of the Air: "What	ver's Travels"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 "Mr. Cohen Takes	Can Americans Do for	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Walk"; drama	Humanity Today?"	Bob Burns; Fay Bain-	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National League, Prof.	ter; Billy Lenhart;	Henry Weber's Orches-	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:45 Carols; weather	Indoor Baseball	Kenneth Brown; orch.	tra; vocalists	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Hockey report	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ray Hill's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	The London-Aires
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Lyle Murphy's Orchestra	News Service

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Merry Christmas
and a
Happy and Prosperous
New Year
Symphony FLOWER SHOP
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—for your family
—and for yourself
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor manufacture almost everything you need for your home, your family, and yourself . . . and when you buy clothing or equipment advertised in the Monitor, you are buying products that the maker is proud to sell and you will be proud to own.

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Now obtainable in an exquisite GRAND of SMALL SIZE
The fullest beauty—found only in the Mason & Hamlin—is revealed to the true musician when its keys speak under his delighted fingers—
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PIANO THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN
Priced at . . . $865
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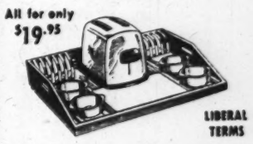
Give yourself this DeLIGHTful Gift

NOMA CHRISTMAS LIGHTS
say "Merry Christmas" and put your house in the right Holiday spirit. They're gay and decorative — and very inexpensive.
She's expecting SOMETHING NICE ...here it is!
All for only $19.95

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Truly an Inspiration!

This 1940 EASY WASHER is a grand new way to make her happy for years to come. It will whisk her through washdays with the greatest of ease! Liberal allowance for any electric washer. $59.95
No Down Payment
Convenient Terms
WITH PUMP
Edison Shops
AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Here and There in Retail Shops of Boston

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We're about to fly a great big red banner . . . in the interests of those shops along Huntington Avenue that aren't as convenient to get at, now that all that work is being done on the new Subway there. Some of them are hemmed in, as far as automobile traffic is concerned; but if you're walking (and there is a lot of parking space available in that vicinity) you can weave your way in and around. And the store owners are really very appreciative of the fact that you have really put yourself out in order to trade with them!

Of course Symphony Flower Shop at 240 is one of the shops that find themselves with oodles of Christmas deliveries, but no immediate parking facilities. Of course you can always phone Mr. Saunders for suggestions and deliveries, but it is nice to look in on a florst shop occasionally. Just to see what might be new. At the moment it's a new begonia . . . new because it's a double-header. In fact, we understand that it's so good that it's protected, and florists have to pay a royalty on each plant! Then there are pretty poinsettia plants, all in bloom, and some about to; from a dollar up. And Jerusalem cherries; holly, roses, and don't forget . . . the mistletoe!

Then right along there at 250 Huntington Avenue is Leo Hirsh's Haberdashery shop; which we suggest for those last minute purchases, when you finally come to, and realize that you haven't bought half the things you intended to for the men in the family. And a good looking shirt, teamed up with a good belt and a keen looking tie, is considered a good gift by any man!

⁂

Pond Lilies
For Your Table

If you like to browse around small shops, especially when they're new; then you'd surely like the Studio Shop, at 125 Massachusetts Avenue, right near Boylston Street. For they have a raft of no-end-different things that would be nice for yourself as well as gifts. Their Water Lily Floating Candles are cunning little pretties, at three for a dollar. The idea being that you're to float them in a shallow bowl, and in among the leaves which look like pads which you can put in yourself (rhododendron leaves are grand) they look for all the world like the water lilies you see floating on the ponds in the summertime. Then of course, if you want to make things even more real, you can have a little celluloid bullfrog a-sitting on a lily pad! Three make a nice showing . . . unless of course your bowl is pretty tremendous.

⁂

Good Eating
In Christmas Boxes

If you're a real Bostonian, then you of course know that pretty much of the population travels into S. S. Pierce's at this time of the year for goodies of all kinds. Not only for themselves, but they make selections and have them sent out as gifts to gourmet friends, for whom the best is none too good. And of course the children away at school, who can't make the trip home, are showered with things that are distinctly homelike. There are boxes just for small children, too. And boxes all filled up with such things as crystallized ginger, sweet biscuits, raisins, dates, and so forth. And plum puddings, of course. To say nothing of the candies. At all their stores, including the one at Brookline, and the one in the Pierce Building. Deliveries, of course; all you have to do is phone.

⁂

Ball-and-Chain
Soap a Novelty

As a stocking stuffer for any member of the family (little Ella and Horace included!) we can think of nothing more amusing at the moment than the "Ball and Chain" soap that R. H. Stearns sells for a dollar. Neatly boxed, it consists of a big fat hunk of good soap, all hitched into a celluloid chain. Which you wear around your neck or your wrist. So there'll be no excuse for losing the soap from now on.

⁂

Our open apologies to Ethel Atkins, for trying to tell you she was on Tremont Street last week. She isn't, of course; she's right where she has always been. At 344 Boylston Street, right there with all her pretty hats and Christmas gifts!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

THE Gift THAT CAN'T BE DUPLICATED

Choose the finest gifts you can find to tell how much you care. Wrap them in the gayest, happiest wrappings. Forget no one. Most of all — don't forget that the one gift no one can duplicate — no one but you can give — is your voice.

Call across the separating miles to hearts that long for you. Listen to the happiness your gift has given. The rates for out-of-town telephone calls are very low, especially so evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES★ BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
Portland, Me.	.75	.40
New York City	.80	.50
Springfield, Mass.	.60	.30
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★3-minute station-to-station rates
A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50c or over.
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Every Man's Picture of the Perfect Gift--

WHITE SHIRTS by Manhattan

No matter what his age, his complexion, his taste or his business—he'll like white shirts. Every tie he owns looks well against a white background—white goes with any suit—and it's correct for all occasions.

But don't for a minute think that just any white shirt will do—make a real hit with Manhattan—a name that every man knows means quality, style and service.

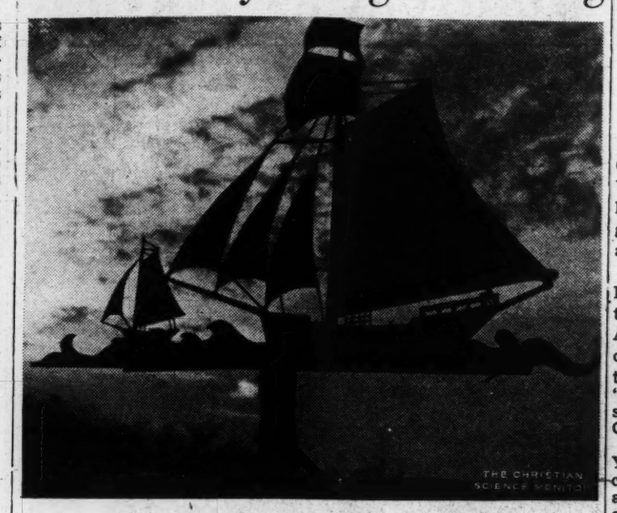
You'll find every size in our vast selections, for Morse is Manhattan Centre for New England.

The Duke $2.00 The Austin $2.50

If any Manhattan shirt ever shrinks below the indicated size, we'll give you a new one. Approved by the American Institute of Laundering.

LEOPOLD MORSE
Uptown—45 Summer St. Downtown—Adams Sq.
BOSTON

Marks Colby College Founding



Weathervane on New Miller Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine—Commemorating the founding of Colby College, the weathervane of the new Miller Library, recently placed in position, denotes the sloop Hero which brought the first president and student body to Maine in 1818, before the days of railroads or highways. The sloop, according to record, sailed up the Kennebec River nearly to Augusta, where the party transferred to "long boats," which were rowed and poled the remaining 20 miles to Waterville, arriving June 25, 1818.

Lodge Encourages Business And National Defense Plan

Encouragement to business and maintenance of our national defense formed the themes of two separate addresses last night by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts.

In a speech before 1,500 members of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club at the Hotel Bradford, Senator Lodge declared that encouragement to businessmen to inaugurate new types of businesses and inventions was the best hope for unemployment.

"Businessmen create wealth and jobs," he said, "and that is all we ask of them. If a businessman is guilty of illegitimate practices, we should try him and fine him and jail him, but we shouldn't take all businessmen of the country and try them in a kangaroo court over the radio."

Following the Senator's speech the club unanimously adopted a resolution asking Congress to continue the Dies Committee investigation.

In a later address before 300 members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Senator Lodge declared that no European nation or nations are fighting our battles. They are fighting for their own security and protection, he said. The United States will be invulnerable to attack if present national defense plans are carried out, he affirmed.

Much as we sympathize with Finland, Poland, England and France we should remember that we love America best of all," the Senator reminded his audience. Entrance into war would force us to neglect domestic reforms, he said.

The seriousness of the times, Senator Lodge continued, imposes on us the duty of forgetting partisanship. He said it was obvious that this country had made a lot of mistakes, that both parties have failed to use sound judgment in the past and that we are all to blame for our Government.

Christmas Music By Triad Chorus Features Concert

Christmas music was presented by the Triad Choral Club and the Triolians, Miss Jessie Dodd, conductor, at Jordan Hall last evening, Claude E. Saunier assisting as organist. Taking solo parts were Miss Ruth Clark, soprano; Miss Marjorie Cook, contralto; Frederick G. Provest, tenor; Joseph Rippel, baritone, and Clarence O. Bedient, bass.

On the program were pieces for mixed chorus and old airs for a choir of women's voices, including "And the Glory of the Lord" and "O Thou That Tellest," from "The Messiah" in the first category; and Czech, Polish, and French carols in the second. The concert began with a couple of pieces by Percy C. Buck and concluded with "Christmas Morn" hymn of Mary Baker Eddy, music by Greenwood.

To mention chorus singing is to bring oratorio into discussion, and to speak of it this time of the year is to get into the subject of Handel, where we are continuing talk that began nearly 200 years ago, and not all said yet. Since "The Messiah" was first brought out, the pronnuciation of the English language has no doubt changed measurably, and so have notions of rhythm and tempo; but the harmonies stand in unalterable majesty. To speak of carols, is to be reminded of arrangements, which are indeed numerous. The Czech carols, as sung by Miss Dodd's feminine choir of 12, disclosed their Slavic assertiveness, and the French carols their Gallic piquancy in plenty of charm.

W. P. T.

Christmas Trees for Birds

There's nothing like flashing wings outside frosty Christmas window panes to brighten the holiday atmosphere, according to Harry George Higbee, Staff Naturalist of the Metropolitan District Commission-WPA Recreation Project.

A Christmas tree for the birds is easy to prepare, he says, and will give much pleasure to the birds and to their human friends.

If there is no suitable living tree handy, a "store" tree can be stuck firmly in the ground, or attached to a post, near a window. It can be decorated with bits of apple, nuts, berries, and suet. Dangling doughnuts delight feathered visitors. For "ground feeders" bread crumbs and grain can be scattered around the base of the tree.

Mr. Higbee specially recommends the dipping of pine cones into melted suet. Hung on the trees, these novel decorations are particularly enjoyed by the chickadees, nuthatches, and woodpeckers.

The regular Sunday afternoon nature walks, conducted by Mr. Higbee in the different M. D. C. reservations and elsewhere, have become extremely popular. Omitted for the Christmas and New Year week ends they will be resumed on Jan. 7, 1940, with a hike in the Blue Hills Reservation.

Announcements of the walks and copies of Mr. Higbee's weekly nature letter will be sent free to anyone interested in them, who writes to Edward L. Farrell, Director of the project, at 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

R. I. State Grange Anti-Liquor Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Considering the liquor traffic as serious a problem as any other affecting its members, the fifty-third annual conference of the Rhode Island State Grange meeting here commended George W. Brewster, State Liquor Control Administrator, for his efforts to wipe out the so-called "dine and dance" establishments where women and minors have been served during past years. As a result of Administrator Brewster's efforts more than 25 per cent of the establishments were denied licenses for 1940. Most of these were in this city.

Another resolve relating to milk production and marketing calls for a change in the milk laws to provide that all producers selling Grade A milk must place their herds under supervision of the Director of Agriculture and Conservation, and that all milk sold as pasteurized milk in this State be pasteurized in Rhode Island.

Pay in Advance For WPA Workers

Massachusetts' 80,000 WPA workers will receive their pay checks, totaling $2,100,000, nearly a week in advance, it was announced today as Federal agencies in the Commonwealth speeded up preparations for the holiday.

Not due until Dec. 26, checks will be received this week through a special effort of the finance divisions of the WPA organization here, Dennis W. Delaney, State Administrator, announced.

At the same time, John C. Stalker, state head of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, announced that 15,000,000 pounds of food and 225,000 articles of clothing are on hand for welfare distribution. Among the food supplies are milk, butter, oranges, apples, squash, onions, cornmeal, oatmeal, wheat cereals, dried beefs. They will be distributed to the 380 stations this week, he said.

Mr. Delaney also announced that 55,000 toys sent in by the public during the past year have been repaired by WPA projects and are in process of distribution, as are fruits and vegetables canned by workers during the past 12 months.

Wasp Waist Is Lacking; Metal Bars the Cause

Customs officers, suspicious of the unusual girth of Lundal A. Hansen of Charlestown, a longshoreman, asked him to unbutton his coat and discovered the excess avordupois was caused by four bars of aluminum weighing 10 pounds each. In Federal District Court, Mr. Hansen was given a suspended sentence of three months in jail and placed on probation for a year on promise to make restitution.

WEEI Night Power Up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission authorized radio station WEEI, Boston, Mass., today to increase night power from one kilowatt to five kilowatts.

Ripley Lyman Dana

Ripley Lyman Dana, who passed on at his home in Newton yesterday, was a well-known Boston attorney and civic leader. A member of the Massachusetts bar for 35 years, he became the first general chairman of the Boston Community Fund Campaign in 1936 when the fund-raising activities of Greater Boston social service agencies were united into one drive. He also served a long list of hospitals and institutions as trustee and director. A native of Portland, Maine, Mr. Dana was educated in the public schools of that city, Bowdoin College, and Harvard Law School.

George E. Cornwall

George E. Cornwall, who passed on yesterday at his home in Melrose Highlands, had aided more than 60,000 discharged prisoners to rehabilitate themselves during his 45-year tenure as Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Prisoners.

Active in civic and political affairs in Melrose, Mr. Cornwall had been a member of the Melrose Board of Aldermen and the School Committee and had served on the staff of the Massachusetts Prison Commission.

N.H. Children 'Adopt' Big Ship; Road Snow Problem Controlled

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 20—Children in the sixth grade of the Way School at Claremont, N. H., have "adopted" a full-size ocean-going ship, including the Captain and crew.

To increase interest in foreign lands—a movement sponsored by the Women's Organization for the American Merchant Marine—the class, under the guidance of its teacher, Miss Frances Martin, has "adopted" the S. S. Brazil, a passenger steamer of the Moore-McCormack Lines.

The ship runs between New York and Buenos Aires. Through communication with the Captain and officers, the students have come to know a lot about their ship. The letters, along with a painting of the ship, are the prized property of the class. This class is one of three in New England to 'adopt" an ocean-going vessel.

⁂

With 1,700 men, 292 snowplows and 486 trucks available, the New Hampshire Highway Department is prepared to keep the highways of the State in good condition for motorists during the winter months.

Only a few years back automobile travel through the mountains during the heart of the winter was practically impossible. Today these highways are plowed continuously and mountain touring has become possible the year around.

Keeping the highways open is "big business" to the State Highway Department. Last year it cost $900,000, whereas for the previous and somewhat milder year it cost $700,000. Keeping the highways open and the winter sports business are closely allied. The reward is patronage of winter sports areas that otherwise would be difficult to reach.

⁂

The new radio communication of New Hampshire State Police is now in operation. This marks the first time that the nearly three-year-old department has had its own radio system. Previously Massachusetts State Police broadcast to the New Hampshire cruisers messages received by teletype from the New Hampshire State Police headquarters. It did not prove entirely satisfactory as New Hampshire is hard to blanket by short-wave radio—cruisers in the mountain areas being unable to pick-up the messages from the Massachusetts station.

A transmitting station with one of the highest short-wave aerials in New England has been erected at Concord. Radio equipment has been installed in the approximately 40 cruising cars of the department. From a radio room in the quarters of the State Police in the new State House Annex it is now possible to maintain contact with cruisers anywhere in the State.

⁂

The State of New Hampshire has recently completed the construction of a "camouflaged" bridge on the new forest highway from Lincoln to Passaconway. It has been so finished as to look like wood although built of cement. It represents the desire of the highway department to maintain the highway in a somewhat rustic state.

Coloring has been used in the cement and a grain impression is so realistic that at a distance the bridge looks as though it were built of wood.

The new stretch of highway takes on additional interest as it will be free from filling stations, roadside establishments, and advertising signs. There is the single warning to motorists that they make certain they have plenty of gas.

⁂

Fifteen telephones have been located on the Taft, Tram Ravine, and Cannon ski trails.

An experiment in snow conservation is being tried out along the Taft and Cannon trails. Portable snow fences are erected to catch drifts and when snow on the trails becomes thin the stored-up snow will be used.

Ethel Atkins
Wishes Her Patrons A Merry Christmas and a New Year Filled With Happiness and Prosperity!
Millinery and Accessories
344 Boylston Street, Boston

His Gift
No man ever has too many
SHIRTS $2 to $6
at
NICKERSON'S
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KNABE PIANOS
Official piano of Metropolitan Opera. Grands and spinets $445 up.
Shown in Boston Only at
M. Steinert & Sons
JEROME F. MURPHY, President
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Steinert Hall *HANcock 1900*

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Sunshine Laundry
LET US ASSIST YOU
through the active holiday season—a choice of services.
Telephone BEACON 1790
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GIFTS *men like*

To delight him on Christmas *give him handsome* Haberdashery
There's everything mannish from Hats to Socks from Gloves to Ties . . . in this complete shop, where women like to buy their gifts for men.
ALLSTON HABERDASHER, Inc.
132 Harvard Avenue, Allston
Open Evenings

at Lamson & Hubbard

Furs
Cloth Coats
Dresses
of the better sort
Reasonably priced
Budget plan if desired
BOYLSTON *at* ARLINGTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Christmas Flower & Plant Gifts

Belmont Gardenia plants, $4 to $8.

Whether for personal adornment or home decoration we have for your selection choice plants and flowers. Place your orders with us NOW and we will make deliveries whenever you specify. Through our F. T. D. A. membership we will handle your telegraph orders expertly with dispatch. For phone orders call KENmore 1700.

Space limits showing of sketches, but we have your favorite plant or flowers ready. New Marjorie Gibbs Begonias, from $2. Orange trees, $8 to $10; Azalea plants, $3 to $15; Cacti, from $2.50; Lovely Camellia plants, $6 to $15.

Choice assortments of cut flowers $2.50 a box, up.

Stately Heather plants $2.50 to $8

Traditional Poinsettias $2 to $15

CORSAGES of Gardenias from $2 up. Orchids from $3. Roses and assorted flowers, from $1.

Colorful Cyclamen $3 to $6

Carbone
342 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Filene's

SHOPPING COUPONS MAKE SHOPPING CONVENIENT

PLAN YOUR PURCHASES

and plan to pay for them over an extended period of time . . . just as most people purchase a home, car or refrigerator . . . by using Filene Shopping Coupons. You buy a book or books of coupons ($15, $25, $30, $40 or $50 or up) . . . pay a deposit of $4 minimum, plus a small carrying charge, pay the balance in five equal monthly payments, $4 minimum. The books costain detachable coupons that you use like cash in Filene's Main or Men's store or any of our Branch shops. And remember you get more than just credit at Filene's. You get merchandise with the famous Filene label—your guarantee . . . Filene service . . . Filene trained salespeople . . . Filene courtesy. You'll find it a pleasure to open an account at Filene's.

BOSTON

Boston Bruins Head Toward Montreal as Toronto Entrains for Chicago Contest

Locals to Face Canadiens Tomorrow Night in Forum

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Class will tell and Boston hockey fans will tell you their Bruins have class. The team enters the Montreal Forum tomorrow night to meet the Canadiens as co-holders of first place in the National Hockey League standing. They earned that position by an overtime 3-2 triumph over the Maple Leafs at the Boston Garden, last night, before some 14,000 customers.

Although the Canadiens have ceased to fly quite so high, they always have been more or less troublesome to the Bruins. Early in the season hockey fans were led to believe that the Frenchmen were Stanley Cup contenders. The Canadiens were riding high and pressing the Leafs for first place then.

Today they have settled down to fourth place behind Bruins, Leafs and Rangers. No doubt the team is bigger and more powerful than last season, but not sufficiently improved to prove more than troublesome along the way. Ray Getliffe, Marty Barry and Charley Sands have added offensive power to Canadiens and Doug Young seems to have steadied the defense in front of a grand little goalie, Claude Bourque.

Canadiens skidded rather badly of late losing four out of their last five games. They were beaten by Toronto, Chicago and twice by Rangers, defeating only Americans. The two successive losses to Rangers were costly since they placed the New Yorkers undeniably alone in third place.

While the Bruins are battling Canadiens in Montreal the Maple Leafs will be out in Chicago. The Hawks are not at full strength so the chances of a Toronto victory look very good at this point and it behooves the Bruins, if they aim to keep their hold on first place, to be at top speed for the Frenchmen.

Now that Jack Crawford is back in the fold the Bruins have sent Pat McCreavy back to Hershey for seasoning. Flash Hollett can move up to spare forward or defense as the need becomes apparent. When Roy Conacher and Mel Hill return Red Hamill will go back to Hershey.

J. Conn Smythe, general manager of the Leafs, left town a disappointed man. He had hoped to beat the Bruins before the local fans by way of retaliation for the one-all overtime tie between the two teams recently in Toronto. Smythe insists the Bruins played a defensive game in Toronto and forced the Leafs to open up to give the Toronto fans a show.

Bill Cowley's first goal of the season gave the Bruins a lift to win the game. Bingo Kampman fired the shot that equalized and sent the two clubs into overtime. Then the Kitchener Kids came to the front with two scored in the extra session, one by Woody Dumart and one by Bobby Bauer. The Leafs picked up one more goal before the finish when McDonald scored but halted there.

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnny Gottselig will not be in the Chicago line-up against Leafs tomorrow night, but Phil Hergesheimer will be ready . . . Several of the Leafs left town yesterday before the game and headed toward Chicago . . . Pep Kelly scored three goals against Amerks in New York Sunday night but was not used here, Smythe leaning toward the heavier boys for the Bruin game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Kelly, Red Horner, Reg. Hamilton, Red Heron, Don Metz and Billy Taylor were present . . . They could not play because the Toronto roster list was complete without them . . . Schmidt now leads the Bruin scorers with 11 points, five goals and six assists . . Charles Joseph Sylvanus Apps never had much chance last night for Schmidt covered him closely at all times.

Cadet Changes

NORTHFIELD, Vt., (AP)—Boston University has been added to the Norwich basketball schedule and three February dates have been changed, Athletic Director Don C. McCallister has announced.

The B. U. game will be played at Boston Feb. 29, during a road trip that will bring the Cadets against Massachusetts Institute of Technology on March 1, and the Coast Guard at New London, Conn., on March 2.

A Feb. 3 game with Middlebury, originally scheduled at Northfield, will be played at Middlebury, with a return game here Feb. 22. The home game with St. Michael's, originally scheduled for Feb. 26, will be played Feb. 16.

DeRoy Trophy

Zalmon G. Simmons, Greenwich, Conn., sportsman who won the Gold Cup in My Sin at Detroit last Labor Day, will receive the Aaron DeRoy Trophy at the Gold Cup Contest Board's motor boat show meeting in New York the night of Jan. 10. The DeRoy prize, tendered for the fastest speed in competition each season, will go to Simmons in recognition of the 67.050 m. p. h. pace he set in winning the first 30-mile Gold Cup heat.

College Hockey
Result Dec. 19
Harvard 8, Boston University 1.

His Gift
No man ever has too many
TIES
$1 to $3.50
at
NICKERSON'S
298 Washington St.
BOSTON

Top-Ranking Tailors and Clothing Stores

Advertise Winter Clothing for Men in The Christian Science Monitor

Some of the best-known clothing stores on two continents advertise regularly in The Christian Science Monitor. In most localities there are excellent clothing establishments, small and large, who use the columns of this newspaper to invite the patronage of its men readers.

'Back in Harness' —By Pap'

Nelson —STEWART— "THE ONLY NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYER WITH A RECORD OF MORE THAN 300 GOALS
HELP, NELSON !!
RED DUTTON HAULED THE 38-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OUT OF RETIREMENT TO AID THE BATTERED AMERICANS
JUST PASS 'EM TO ME
HE HAS LOST MUCH OF HIS FORMER SPEED BUT HE STILL HAS THE KNACK OF OUT-WITTING GOALIES
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

In a desperate bid to rouse the New York Americans out of the doldrums which left them deeply imbedded in the cellar of the National Hockey loop, Manager Red Dutton hauled Nelson Stewart out of retirement.

At the end of last season Stewart announced that he was forsaking the game in which he had starred for so long. He hadn't lost his knack of sneaking the puck past the goalies but he was lacking in speed on the ice.

Stewart was pretty well satisfied that his playing days were behind him so he settled down to a life of ease. His weight ballooned up to 225 pounds. He was at that figure when the frantic call for help came from Red Dutton.

By a heroic effort, Stewart streamlined himself to the respectable figure of 198 pounds.

He made his return to the game an auspicious occasion by playing a major role in helping the Americans down the Chicago Black Hawks, 4-0. He added another tally to his already impressive total which, incidentally, is well over the 300 mark and makes him the lone National Leaguer boasting such a record.

The occasion of Stewart's return to the firing line was marked by the successful debut of Chuck Shannon, the bespectacled youngster from Eddie Shore's Springfield club. Shannon, whose brother Jerry once played with the Boston Bruins, is the only big league hockey player wearing glasses on the ice. He keeps his shatterproof eyeglasses in place with strips of adhesive tape over the temples.

—Pap'

Sports Around the Hub

'Most Likely to Succeed' in 1940

In canvassing the big league baseball field for a 1940 "most likely to succeed" nomination, the familiar blue-gray bulk of New York's streamlined Yankees dwarfs all other would-be contenders. Spring optimism to the contrary, the Bronx boys will be topheavy favorites in American League dugouts when the initial cry of "Play ball" is heard in mid-April. It will take much more than the so-called law of averages to stop Joe McCarthy from adding a fifth straight pennant and world championship to his already flattering managerial record. Rich in both youth and experience, the Yanks seem aggravatingly certain of being the dominating factor once again. The habit is becoming a tradition.

The Cincinnati Reds, their faces still red from the World Series, will get the favorite's nod in the National League, as the champion generally does. But the road will not be without hairpin turns and mud holes. The Cardinals figure to be rowdies again. The Cubs are always a threat. More important in the senior league picture, however, is the 1939 development of Larry MacPhail's Brooklyn Dodgers, who will bear close watching during the approaching campaign. And, of course, Frankie Frisch may come up with a contender at Pittsburgh.

♪ ♪ ♪

In golf, San Snead looms as the star of the future. Although he established an all-time record for money winners in 1938, the Virginian failed to win a major title. Most of last season he was laboring under a handicap that would have confined a less courageous competitor to the practice green. Judging by his recent victory at Miami, however, "Slammin' Sammy" is ready to reach the pinnacle golf-thinking people predicted for him three years ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

To the hockey critic, not the least important feature of last night's Garden battle between the Bruins and Maple Leafs was the airtight defense young Milton Schmidt clamped on Syl Apps, the high-scoring Leaf center. Schmidt clung to his rival like a barnacle to a barge. At the same time the Bruin star managed to assist in the scoring of two goals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Holding the lead from opening whistle, the Tufts varsity basketball team defeated a visiting Vermont quintet last night at Cousens gymnasium, 47-32. In another part of the gym, Cliff Gallagher's Lafayette wrestlers pinned the Jumbos, 19-13.

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An estimated 1,500 Boston College alumni crowd shook the walls of the Hotel Statler in a spectacular "On to Dallas" demonstration last evening. A disappointing gathering heard the meeting called to order, but a side room was opened to take care of the overflow a short time later.

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Meanwhile, the B. C. gridders continue their drills for the Cotton Bowl on the Phillips Andover Academy field at Andover. Coach Frank Leahy gave his students their first taste of post-season scrimmaging yesterday afternoon. To date, the Eagles have been fortunate to escape a heavy fall of snow.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Park Department was rewarded for postponing its annual banquet until the local baseball clan had returned from Cincinnati. Some 800 boys dined at the Boston City Club last night and listened to the experienced words of Bob Quinn, Eddie Collins and Bump Hadley. Quinn, in particular, always takes great delight in sitting down with the youngsters. Bob is 100 per cent in favor of any movement that keeps young Bostonians on the athletic field.

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Harvard's chess players again have an opportunity to gain permanent possession of the Belden-Stephens Trophy. Having won four times in a row since 1935, the Crimson can retire the cup by heading the H. Y. P. D. College Chess League competition Friday and Saturday at the Marshall Chess Club, New York City. Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth round out the circuit.

E. R.

Another Ace

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—In the season when golf ordinarily isn't played in these climes, John Fulmer went to town.

On Nov. 26, he dropped his tee shot on the short sixth hole at Country Club Heights for his first hole-in-one. On Dec. 17 he scored his second ace—a 200-yard brassie shot on the third hole.

Mt. Tremblant Skiing Events

LAC MERCIER P. O., Que.—Mont Tremblant, widely famed ski resort, is a-bustle with activity as Joseph B. Ryan, Philadelphia sportsman, makes preparations for the most active season in the mountain's history. Here is a schedule of the long series of exciting events which Mr. Ryan has arranged for ski enthusiasts:

Sundays—beginning Dec. 17. Ski competition for Mount Tremblant Medals. This is downhill race for the Mont Tremblant medals of gold, silver and bronze. Run on the Mont Tremblant Race Course. Entries for each race must be made by 11 p. m. the day before. Competition starts at 11 a. m. on Sunday. Prizes will be awarded to the winners at 5 p. m., Sunday, in the Mont Tremblant Cafe. Those who qualify for the medals will have their names inscribed on the Mont Tremblant Ski Book, as well as their nationality and time.

Jan. 16-23. The Women's United States Olympic Ski Club will be at Mount Tremblant the week of Jan. 16 to 23 for their early training. They will be chaperoned by Mrs. Dudley Wolfe.

Jan. 20-21. An informal race between the Women's United States Olympic team and the Penguin Club—an organization made up of Montreal's Junior League Members. This is the outstanding women's ski club of Canada.

Feb. 3-4. Women's Open Feature Race. Sponsored by the Penguin Ski Club.

Feb. 17-18. The Taschereau. An unusual local race that is always keenly contested. Sponsored by the Ski Clubs of St. Jovite and Lac Mercier. This race has been growing steadily in popularity until now it is the foremost on the ski calendar of Eastern Canada.

March 9-10. The Kandahar—Men's Combined Open Championship. This race is the most important on the schedule and has international significance. It embraces both downhill runs and slaloms. An exceptionally well-qualified field is expected and the race should surpass its own high tradition.

Detroit Club for Sale

MILWAUKEE (AP)—G. A. Richards, owner of the Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League, announced that his club was for sale.

In Detroit high officials of the football club, although taken by surprise by Richards' announcement, said that arrangements undoubtedly would be made to keep the National Football League franchise in Detroit.

College Wrestling
Result Dec. 19
Lafayette 19 Tufts 13.

Eastern Hockey League
(Amateur)
Results Dec. 19
Atlantic City Sea Gulls 1, River Vale 0.
Washington 3, New York 4.

Lifts Bruins to Top

By a Staff Photographer
Woody Dumart, left wing on the Kitchener line, who scored one and assisted in the other overtime goal that beat Toronto at the Boston Garden 3 to 2 last night.

Cowboys to Repeat, Says Lafayette Coach

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma A. and M. is due to take another national wrestling championship, according to Cliff Gallagher, coach of the Lafayette grapplers, who have just completed a successful invasion of New England by defeating M. I. T. and Tufts.

And Cliff should know what he is talking about, for his brother E. C. Gallagher, is coach of the Cowboys.

Cliff's opinion, however, is not based merely on fraternal pride. A glance at the records is all that is needed to see that his brother's teams have produced 50 national champions and have pinned the national championships to the mat in 10 out of the last 12 competitions.

Can't Miss

"Why, Oklahoma has everything," Cliff drawled yesterday in his room at the Hotel Lenox. "I don't see how they can miss."

Cliff was relaxing as much as a coach can before last night's meet with Tufts in Cousens Gymnasium, Medford, which Lafayette won 19-13. He had just returned from that gym with his boys after weighing-in ceremonies, following which the Maroon wrestlers departed to throw a hold on a steak.

"They're a good lot," Gallagher declared when the last was out of earshot. "In fact they are the best since I went to Lafayette four years ago, and I think we have a good chance to win the Middle Atlantic title again." Cliff's teams took first in those championships from such colleges as Rutgers, Haverford, Gettysburg, Ursinus, and Muhlenberg, the first two years he was there.

Bryant Best

This year, the team's strength lies in the middle weights—the 145-, 155-, and 165-pounders. "Especially Jim Bryant, my captain," Cliff explained. "He's just about the best wrestler I've had since I started coaching, and strange as it may seem, he never set foot on the mat until last year. He came fast once he started, and he will have a good year this season. He has already counted victories over wrestlers from Columbia, Tech, and Tufts, our first three opponents."

Although Cliff's record last year was not impressive—five wins as against seven losses—it speaks well for his coaching ability that any victories at all were written into the books. In four years, he remembered, he has had only two wrestlers who grappled as freshmen. One of those boys, Sid Doolittle, is on the team now. Sid won his match in the 145-pound class last night. Next year Gallagher hopes it will be different. "There are four or five freshmen I could use nicely," he said, "and I hope they continue in the sport."

Went With Clark

Gallagher's association with Lafayette followed a seven-year stretch at Harvard, where he met Lafayette's personable Director of Athletics, Henry W. "Eskie" Clark, who was assistant to Harvard's Director, Bill Bingham. At Cambridge he coached varsity and freshman wrestling, helped Eddie Farrell with the sprinters and hurdlers on the track team, and first assisted with and then had charge of the freshman football team. His victory in 1933 by a score of 31-6 over a Yale freshman outfit coached by Dr. Mal Stevens was one of the biggest defeats ever inflicted upon an Eli first-year grid outfit.

Cliff was graduated in 1921 from Kansas State, where he was the Southwest wrestling champion in the 145-pound class, and a star dashman and hurdler on the track team. In 1919 he ran the 50-yard low hurdles, crossing four barriers, in 5.3s., for an unofficial world's record. And, interestingly enough, over the same course in Convention Hall in Kansas City, just eight years later, he turned in a time just one-tenth of a second slower. In the meantime he had been absent from the track and had raised a family.

Won Relays

Following graduation, he coached football, basketball, and track at Manhattan and Wichita High Schools in Kansas, and later football, basketball, track, and wrestling at the University of Wichita. At Wichita, his grid team lost just one game in two years, while his track team went undefeated for four years, besides winning the Kansas Relays. He recalls with pleasure how he coached such stars as Jim Bausch, Tom Churchill, and Harold Manning, all of whom made their marks in the Olympics.

Gallagher's first duties at Lafayette were as head coach of wrestling, associate track coach, and freshman football coach. In the latter sport his first two years, his teams lost but one game. At present the only change in his status is in football, in which the coaches the 150-pound team.

Local Hockey Teams Busy

The Boston College hockey sextet makes its local debut tonight at the Garden against an M. I. T. team that has yet to taste victory.

Besides being the Eagles' first game in Boston, following their 9-5 rout at Princeton last week, it will mark their first game in the New England Intercollegiate League, which Boston University heads at present by virtue of its victory over Tech early this month.

In a second game tonight, the Junior Olympics are scheduled to take on the '97' Club, a newly-formed sextet composed of former college players.

Following Harvard's surprising upset of a favored Boston University team 8-1 at the Arena last night, it seems risky at best to pick a favorite tonight. But on paper at least, Boston College appears to have too much power for the Engineers, while the Juniors have the stuff to stow away another win.

The teams tonight will probably use the following starting line-ups: B. C., Dumond, Chaisson, and Pryor, forwards, Mee and Houle, defense, and Robinson, goal; M. I. T., Kaneb, Browning, and Neal, forwards, Sage and Cadogan, defense, and Gordon goal; Juniors, Garron, Fitzgerald, and Rondeau, forwards, Wolejko and Cousins, defense, and Meoli, goal; and '97' Club, Cutter, Powers, and Devlin, forwards, Roberts and Curtis, defense, and Waldinger, goal.

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It would not be fair to assume that the 8-1 score last night was a true picture of the relative abilities of Harvard and Boston University. The Terriers must have played better hockey when they tied Princeton 2-2, and then barely lost out to Yale 5-4. Last night it seemed as though they were disorganized at the start, and just couldn't seem to pull themselves together.

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Harvard is beginning to show a little of that "skating power" of which Coach Clark Hodder spoke before the season opened. At the time he said that the Crimson might not win many of its early games, but that as the boys increased their skating power, they would make it hard for any of their opponents. They must have turned it on last night.

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Easily the outstanding player of the night was Author Vin Freedley in goal for the Harvards. He well justified the confidence placed in him by Coaches Hodder and "Skeeter" Canterbury, who dressed only Freedley, instead of the usual three net-minders.

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The Terrier goalie, Sophomore Henry Sullivan, did not do too badly, considering his team's letdown. He allowed one goal in the first period when Harvard got a break-away as B. U. put on the pressure following a penalty to George Dreher. He allowed three more in the second period, one of which came when the Terriers were short-handed. In the third period he was deluged with shots, and four got by him.

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Harvard tried a short passing game in the center zone when it was short-handed. The plan worked well last year with Harding and Patrick, but last night it almost boomeranged. That system of wasting time calls for spot passers and good receivers.

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All in all, the Harvard coaches professed themselves pleased with the outcome of the game. "But if I could have one Christmas present," Hodder said as he left the Arena, "it would be to have Sherm Gray with us at Lake Placid. He has to go home to Denver." Harvard plays Princeton at Lake Placid in a three-game series Dec. 28-30.

G. C.

A. A. U. Broadens Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. — The Emancipation of American womanhood is now complete, according to a statement made by E. S. Kerr, of Lake Placid, Chairman of the National Bob Sled Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, who has just returned to Lake Placid from the annual convention of the sport's governing body.

After long deliberation under the sunny skies of Hollywood, Fla., this almost 100 per cent male organization finally decided to admit the ladies to the innermost sanctum of snow and ice sports, the most thrilling and dangerous of all sports—bobsledding. The National body clarified rules governing entries in National championship two and four-man bob sled races, thereby legalizing entries of the female sex in such races. Previous to the clarification of the eligibility rules, the ladies were only allowed to compete in Novice competition. As several of these events have already been won by girl drivers, the husky bobbers will undoubtedly face some future keen championship competition.

Another important race has also been added to the card of International caliber events listed for the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic Bob Run, at Lake Placid, for the coming season. The first of a three years series of two-man races will be run on Jan. 20 for the Wortman Trophy. The Trophy, donated by Dietrich Wortman, of New York City, is a three year trophy to be awarded to the driver scoring the highest number of points in this event over the next three year period.

So with the opening up of championship bobsled competition to the ladies, genial, rotund Dietrich, long a nationally-known figure in amateur sports, who acted as manager of the 1936 Olympic bobsled squad at Garmisch-Partenkirchen and who is one of bobsledding's strongest supporters, may see Margaret and Jane inscribed on his new trophy in place of Ivan and Bob. Who knows?

Clemson Band

CLEMSON, S. C., Dec. 20 (AP)—Officials have announced that Clemson College's Senior Platoon, fancy drill organization, and the 75-piece Cadet band would watch the Tigers play Boston College in the Cotton Bowl New Year's Day at Dallas, Texas.

On the practice field, Coach Jess Neely had McFadden, Rion, and Maness throwing passes to Flank Back Shad Bryant and Ends Black and Blalock.

Timmons and Trexler plowed through large holes opened by a fast charging line that counted such stalwarts as Hall, Fritz, Hamer, and McLendon.

The squad also worked on pass defense against the third team's interpretation of Notre Dame plays.

Army Fencing Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army's fencing team will open its schedule on Jan. 27 when it meets Pennsylvania State College's swordsmen at West Point, according to a list of 8 dual and one pentagonal matches, announced by Lieut. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Graduate Manager of Athletics.

Penn State, and also Fordham University will be newcomers on the Cadet schedule, but the matches with Yale, Columbia, New York University, Princeton, the Fencer's Club, and Harvard are of long standing, as is the pentagonal meet with Navy, Yale, Harvard and Princeton. The last named match will be held at West Point this year.

The schedule:

Jan. 27—Pennsylvania State College at West Point.
Feb. 3—Fordham University at West Point; 10—Yale University at West Point; 17—Columbia University at West Point; 22—New York University at West Point; 24—Princeton University at Princeton.
March 2—Navy, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, at West Point; 9—Fencer's Club at West Point; 23—Harvard at Cambridge.

Victoria Wins

MELBOURNE (CP) — Victoria defeated Queensland cricketers by seven wickets in a match concluded Dec. 19. In the three-day contest the visitors compiled totals of 279 and 242, the Victorians replying with 418 and 105 runs for three wickets.

For the victors S. Tamblyn was high scorer with 107 runs, A. L. Hassett coming second with 83. In Queensland's second innings L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith captured four wickets for 77 runs.

Tigers Sign Gehringer

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20 (AP)—Charley Gehringer has been signed to do business at his old stand—second base at Briggs Stadium—Detroit Tiger officials announced last night.

The Tiger front office was informed of the signing of Gehringer for 1940 in a wire from President Walter O. Briggs, who is vacationing at Miami Beach, Fla.

Midwest Gets Behind Bowl-Bound Missouri Eleven—Hockey Referee Dominates

Big Six Coaches Chipping In With Help and Advice

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 20 (AP)—The boys who were yelling for the Missouri Tigers' pelt a month ago are yelling for Missouri now.

The Big Six family feud is forgotten. Like a family preparing Johnny for his first visit to the big city, Conference coaches are chipping in with advice, information, and everything but players for the squad that opposes Georgia Tech in Miami's Orange Bowl Jan. 1.

Subs "Belong"

Only two players on the championship Missouri team were chosen for the All-Big Six eleven, but now even the lowliest Tiger sub "belongs" to the entire Midwest.

From big Tom Stidham of Oklahoma, author of the "Christman can't pass sitting down" phrase, came ideas he picked up a year ago when his club was defeated by Tennessee in the same bowl.

Vee Green of Drake offered the suggestion of an early arrival to acclimate the Tigers to the semi-tropical humidity. The Iowans played Miami University in mid-season.

Fund Drive

Kansas and Oklahoma campus leaders started drives to raise funds to send the Missouri band, but that fell through.

Yesterday, shortly before the final heavy home drill, a big trunk was trundled down from the top floor of the Kappa Sigma house. It contained the finery that the team's four Beau Brummels—the Orf twins, Paul Christman, and Charles Moser—will display off the gridiron.

Coach Don Faurot made a last-minute switch for the final drill. Another attack rehearsal was scheduled, but the squad preened its aerial defense instead.

Trick Plays

"The Tech team is relatively light and it relies to a great extent on trick plays and deceptive passes for its yardage. That is why we are stressing the defense while we have the freshmen to furnish us opposition," he explained.

Thirty-six players were named for the Tigers' junket, which gets under way Thursday evening and ends on Jan. 3, in time for the players to attend first classes after the Christmas holiday.

Selection of teams was announced after each completed its season, so they meet without benefit of scouting. Faurot said he and Bill Alexander, the Tech mentor, would confer in Miami Sunday, however, and exchange information.

A four-hour secret drill is scheduled for Birmingham, Ala., Friday, and the team will be hosts to newsmen and photographers in their only pre-game appearance in Miami Saturday.

The first 800 tickets allotted to Missouri were sold early this week and another batch of 600 was ordered.

Loss of Two Men Dims Cage Optimism of Cornell Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 20—Cornell is the team that every coach in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League except the one most vitally concerned, the Cornell coach himself, picks to win the 1940 league title in the thirty-seventh annual tournament that will begin next month.

Blair Gullion, who came from Tennessee a year ago to take over the court squad at Ithaca, finishing third in the league standing with seven victories and five defeats in his first effort, insists that his 1940 team still is a year away from the title. And it is the lack of reserves, caused by the loss of two men originally counted on, that brings on the pessimism.

Complex System

Gullion teaches a system of basketball that is as complex as football. It is based on a set-play attack which takes immediate advantage of an opening. But it is a little difficult to absorb without constant practice. The 1939 team did not use it to full advantage until late in the season. The 1940 team might have had it except for a couple of bad breaks which Gullion thinks will cost it the championship.

The first of these is the failure to report of George Polzer, a senior who fits in exceedingly well with the Gullion system. Polzer was the spark and the playmaker of the quintet a year ago. He also plays baseball (he is captain-elect of next spring's team) and is carrying a heavy academic program. Therefore, he is not yet certain that he can spare the time for basketball. He may turn out later, but currently he is absent from the squad.

Jenkins Lost

The second bad break was an injury to Ray Jenkins, a 6-foot 2-inch sophomore who was the best of the freshmen last year. Jenkins also plays football and is a great pitcher. But he broke his left arm in the football game with Columbia last Fall and probably will not be available for basketball duty until the beginning of February, if at all. His loss has been a heavy blow. Cornell had counted on him to be its chief reserve, even if he did not win a starting position, which he very well may have done.

With these two men missing, Cornell has six players who will bear the brunt of the action during the coming campaign. Five of them are veterans. Only one, Charles Jack, of Rochester, is a sophomore. Two other men, Ralph Resnick, a senior who has played only junior varsity basketball before, and Bill Webster, a sophomore may break in, but as it stands now Cornell will base its title hopes on Howie Dunbar, Wellington (Duke) Ramsey, Jim Bennett, Capt. Alan Vaughan and Ken Jolly, all of whom played on the 1939 team.

Team Is Tall

It is a tall team, averaging well over six feet in height and it is a smart team, skilled in ball handling and fast. To date it has been used in two formations. Gullion has started his "small" quintet, including Vaughan and Benentt, forwards; Ramsey, center; and Jolly and Resnick or Jack, guards; or he has used his "tall" team, Bennett and Ramsey, forwards; Dunbar, center, and Jolly and Vaughan, guards. He has used them depending on the quality and size of the opposition.

Bennett, one of three Bennetts now enrolled at Cornell (the other two are freshmen and their father was captain of the Big Red five in 1911), was an all-league forward as a sophomore last year. After a season-long battle with the eventual winner, Dartmouth's Gus Broberg, he finished sixth in the league's individual scoring, with 114 points. Dunbar also is a football player. He was a regular guard on the undefeated eleven. Vaughan is the only senior on the first five and is the team's greatest defensive player, while Jolly, a junior who could not make his high school team at Ithaca and did not make the Cornell freshman five until the middle of the season, is the team's playmaker.

Rival College Tries To Help With a Drive

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP)—Missouri and Oklahoma Universities fought each other on the gridiron, but now the "Big Six" football season is over Oklahoma students are trying to help Missouri out of an Orange Bowl problem.

There isn't enough money to send the Missouri band to Miami, Fla., with the team. Robert Bristow, band president, estimated it would take $2,000 to $2,500.

The Oklahoma Daily, student newspaper, heard about it.

Editor Bill Brinkley started a drive to raise funds to help the band go south and toot against Georgia Tech.

Gene Thompson Signs

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19 (AP)—Young Gene Thompson, who last season gained a starting berth with the Cincinnati Reds' mound corps, signed up for 1940 today, the fifth hurler to affix his signature to a contract. Terms were not disclosed.

Loyola Gives Up Football

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Loyola University of the South unable to keep up the pace of big-time football, has turned its gridiron into tennis courts.

Next door, Tulane prepared to send a great team into its big stadium for the Sugar Bowl classic on New Year's Day.

Loyola started its grid history auspiciously in 1922 by defeating Louisiana State University. In 1927 Loyola took Clark Shaughnessy away from Tulane as head coach and in 1928 held mighty Notre Dame to a 12-6 score.

But as Southeastern Conference teams grew in size and power and openly awarded athletic scholarships, Loyola, a member of the Dixie Conference, found it could not cope with high-pressure football.

While Tulane this year set a southern season's attendance record, Loyola played to crowds of 5,000 or smaller. The school was reported to have lost $25,000 on football this year.

Two weeks ago coach Larry Mullins, former Notre Dame star, announced he was quitting. Then Loyola announced intercollegiate football would be abandoned.

Wanted—A Football Coach

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—The University of Rochester set out last night to find a football coach, who will receive "from $4,000 to $5,500 a year."

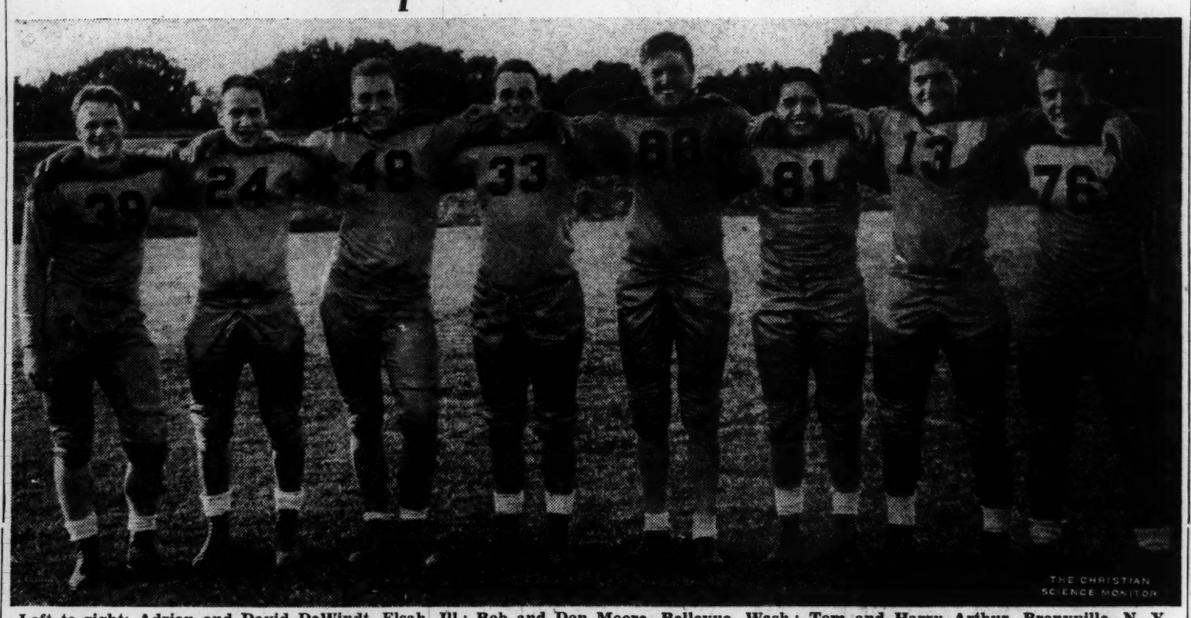
President Alan Valentine said "we're starting from scratch" in the search for a mentor to replace William B. Cox, who resigned yesterday. In three years his Yellowjackets won but two games and tied one while losing 18.

The position of coach carries with it a place on the faculty and a statement from President Valentine that education is the fundamental reason for going to college.

Played First in 1909

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan played its first intercollegiate basketball game in 1909, losing to Michigan Agricultural College (now Michigan State), 24-16.

Principia's Four Sets of Brothers



Left to right: Adrian and David DeWindt, Elsah, Ill.; Bob and Don Moore, Bellevue, Wash.; Tom and Harry Arthur, Bronxville, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo.; and George and John Andrews, Elsah, Ill. David DeWindt has been elected football captain for next season

Soldiers Seek Football Score

By the Canadian Press

Halifax

Not war news but sporting news was the first interest of officers of headquarters staff of Canada's first division as their troop train moved from Ottawa to Halifax for embarkation. The news they wanted was the score of the Canadian football final between Ottawa Rough Riders and Winnipeg Blue Bombers. Winnipeg won 8-7.

Most enthusiastic at the score was Lt. Col. E. A. McCusker of Regina. "Doc" McCusker is President of the Regina Rough Riders, who were eliminated in the Western Rugby Union playdowns. He has long been prominent in Western football activity.

Twenty-Two Grid Players Given Letters at Elsah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSAH, Ill.—The annual banquet of the Lettermen's Club formally brought the Principia College football season to a close here recently with the award of letters to 22 men. David DeWindt '41 of Elsah, Ill., was elected as next year's captain.

Among those to receive letters were four sets of brothers who have played football together for approximately five years, beginning in the Principia Upper School and continuing in Principia College. They are: Adrian DeWindt, senior, of Elsah, guard; David DeWindt, junior, Elsah, half; Bob Moore, junior, Bellevue, Wash., tackle; Don Moore, freshman, Bellevue, Wash., fullback; Tom Arthur, freshman, St. Louis, tackle; Harry Arthur, sophomore, St. Louis, center; George Andrews, junior, Elsah, fullback; John Andrews, sophomore, Elsah, quarterback.

The other lettermen are:

John Burgers, freshman, San Francisco, fullback.
Robert Cease, Capt., senior., Granite City, Ill., quarterback.
Phillip Edwards, junior, Chicago, Ill., halfback.
John French, senior, Minneapolis, Minn., end.
Jas. Friedenwald, sophomore, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., guard.
Jack Gordon, sophomore, Snyder, N. Y., halfback.
Peter Karcangos, sophomore, White Plains, N. Y., halfback.
Neil Killgore, freshman, Los Angeles, end.
Phil Long, senior, Ponca City, Okla., end.
John Masters, sophomore, Evanston, Ill., tackle.
Robert Mitchell, sophomore, Wellesley Hills, Mass., half.
David Neil, junior, River Forest, Ill., guard.
Daniel Oakes, senior, St. Louis, Mo., end.
Richard Turner, freshman, Hollywood, Calif., end.
Philip Richebourg, sophomore, Beverly Hills, Calif., manager.

Out of eight games, Capt. Bob Cease chalked up four victories. The season record was:

Sept. 30—James Millikin University 6, Principia 0.
Oct. 7—Moberly College 7, Principia 14.
Oct. 14—Wentworth 13, Principia 6.
Oct. 21—McKendree College 7, Principia 9.
Oct. 28—Kemper 0, Principia 12.
Nov. 4—Shurtleff College 7, Principia 0.
Nov. 10—Illinois College Freshmen 6, Principia 13.
Nov. 18—Culver-Stockton 12, Principia 6.

Introducing Next Ruler Of Baseball's House of Mack

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20 (AP)—The next ruler of baseball's House of Mack—Connie's second son, Earle—has been learning baseball at dad's knee for 15 years, so he can step in as manager of the Philadelphia Athletics when his father retires.

The A's without a Mack would be like a ship without a rudder, and Connie has arranged for his son and assistant to take the helm. When that will be only Connie knows.

Minor Leaguer

The feet that someday will fill Connie's brogans ran the bases of minor league diamonds for years before they took a stand on the sidelines in 1924—the year Earle Mack came with the Athletics as a non-playing assistant to his father. He is now Vice-President of the club and team coach.

Earle is the younger of Connie's two sons by his first marriage. Like his famed dad, he began his baseball career on the sandlots of a New England town. Then the family moved to Philadelphia—and Earle won the catcher's berth on the championship high school team of 1909.

After high school came a year at Niagara University and another at Notre Dame. Earle was a catcher and utility player for Niagara, but he skipped baseball for books at Notre Dame.

At Atlantic City

In 1912 Earle was catcher and infielder of the Atlantic City Collegians. They met all comers. Among Earle's teammates were Herb Pennock, and "Bugs" Raymond, headed for pitching glory in the majors, and "Stuffy" McInnis, who blossomed into first baseman in Connie Mack's never-to-be-forgotten $100,000 infield.

Earle's palms smart whenever he recalls Raymond's stinging deliveries. He was the only catcher on the Collegians who could hold him.

From Atlantic City Earle went to Raleigh of the North Carolina League as manager, catcher and sometimes first baseman. During his three years there he met and married a Morganton, N. C., girl. They have one son, Earle, Jr., now an architectural student at the University of Pennsylvania and a candidate for the college baseball team.

With Asheville

In 1916 Earle went up into the North Carolina mountains to the Asheville team at a better salary. He played first base, centerfield and catcher with a club that won the Carolina League pennant that year.

Next came a few years with the Charlotte, N. C. club in 1917 and then he went with Hagerstown of the Blue Ridge League. When the United States entered the World War, Earle helped build ships at the Harriman Shipyard, near Bristol, Pa., and managed the shipworkers' baseball team.

He became manager of the Moline, Ill., club in the Three-I League after the war and remained three years. Warren C. Giles, now Vice President and general manager of the Cincinnati Reds was with Moline at that time.

Earle's meanderings ended in 1923 when he managed Martinsburg, W. Va., in the Blue Ridge League and won a pennant.

Next year, he joined "dad."

Army Hockey Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army's 1940 hockey schedule will include a match with Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., this winter, but the traditional game with the Royal Military College will not be played, according to Lieut. Colonel Louis E. Hibbs, graduate manager of athletics, who released the cadet's schedule. However, the series with the Royal Military College is merely suspended, Colonel Hibbs, stated, until world conditions are again stabilized.

Army will play a 10-game schedule which will open on Jan. 6, with the visiting Canadians from Kingston, and will close on March 2 with Colgate University. The only matches to be played away from West Point will be the game with Boston University in Boston, and Princeton University at Princeton. The Cadets won 6 and lost 4 last winter, under Coach Ray Marchand, who will again be in charge of the skaters. All home games will be played in the afternoon this year, commencing at 1:45 p. m. on Saturdays and at 3:30 p. m. on Wednesdays, except that the opener with Queen's University and the closing match with Colgate will be at 4:00 p. m.

The schedule:

Jan. 6—Queen's University, Kingston, Canada at West Point; 13—Duquesne University at West Point; 20—Boston College at West Point; 27—Lehigh University at West Point.
Feb. 3—Boston University at Boston; 10—Princeton at Princeton; 17—Cornell at West Point; 21—Middlebury College at West Point; 24—Williams College at West Point.
March 2—Colgate University at West Point.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 19

Oregon 45, Baltimore U. 40.
Kansas 37, Southern Methodist 26.
Arkansas 40, Oklahoma 38.
Syracuse 27, Cornell 26.
Michigan State 38, Creighton 21.
Baylor 47, Southeastern Oklahoma 32.
Ohio 42, Wabash 29.
West Texas Teachers 71, Drake 60.
Texas Tech 29, Centenary 28.
Rice 61, Louisiana State 51.
Oklahoma A. and M. 51, Duke 41.
Washington State 55, Akron 33.
Colorado State 50, Wichita 49.
Washington (St. Louis) 37, E. Ill. Tch. 35.
Utah 39, Oregon State 30.
Kirksville (Mo.) Teachers 59, Tarkio 36.
Texas 56, San Marcos Teachers 43.
Omaha 46, Nebraska Wesleyan 42.
St. Mary's (Texas) 40, Rockhurst 35 (overtime).
Western Kentucky T. 30, So'east Mo. T. 33.
Case 4, Oberlin 33.
Dubuque 34, Central (Iowa) 24.
Superior (Wis.) T. 62, N. Dakota State 35.
Winona (Wis.) T. 48, Central T. 37.
Mission House (Plymouth, Wis.) 40, Milwaukee Teachers' 32.
Kearney (Neb.) 42, Midland 39.
Brigham Young 77, Ricks 49.
Lewiston (Idaho) 37, College of Idaho 31.
Greeley State (Colo.) 32, Adams State 18.
Idaho 37, Gonzaga 29.
San Jose State 40, U. C. L. A. 31.
College of Puget Sound 50, Reed 36.
Billings Polytechnic 29, S. D. Mines 24.
Spring Hill (Ala.) 33, Millsaps (Miss.) 27.
Hartwick (N. Y.) 65, American International (Mass.) 36.
Toledo 46, Central State (Mich.) 28.
John Carroll (Cleveland) 36, Depauw (Ind.) 31.
Evansville (Ind.) 72, Louisville 43.
Manchester (Ind.) 73, Taylor 34.
Texas Mines 35, Loyola (Los Angeles) 28.
Wittenberg 46, Scranton (Pa.) 38.
Bradley Tech 48, Carnegie Tech 42.
Western Michigan T. 42, Calvin 38.
Concordia (Minn.) 30, Morehead T. 29.
Xavier 40, Center 28.
Marshall 69, Loyola (Baltimore) 42.
St. Joseph's (Phila.) 36, Dayton U. 34.
Tufts 47, Vermont 32.
Johns Hopkins 60, Towson Teachers 31.
Rider (Trenton, N. J.) 80, W. Va. T. 39.
Wilmington (Ohio) 31, Denison 26.
Manhattan 41, McGill 20.

Tulane System

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The battering Texas Aggies, come Sugar Bowl Day, will face a distinct "Tulane System" of power football developed by Coach Lowell "Red" Dawson on Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's famous military tactic of "get there fustest with the mostest men."

The system emerged from 25 years of Minnesota influence at the southern school and was worked out mainly through experimentation starting from Bernie Bierman's single-wing formations that did such wonders for both Tulane and Minnesota.

Without any radical departures, Dawson, by rearranging his backs to bring them close to the point of attack and pulling an extra tackle out of the line for interference, has perfected a system that generates terrific power through the line with double blocking.

Bierman's favorite formation at Tulane placed the tailback slightly to the strong side of center and 4½ to 5 yards back of the unbalanced line, the fullback about a yard ahead of him and to strong side, the quarter close behind the outside guard and the wingback about three yards directly behind the end.

Dawson pulled his ends in tighter and put the wingback outside the end and as close as the law allowed. The tailback was placed slightly more to the weak side and four yards and one foot behind the line, the fullback parallel and behind the outside guard, the quarter slightly more to the strong side.

"I think our formation takes better care of a sliding line and allows more effective cutbacks through the middle," Dawson says.

"With the wingback outside the end it is easier to box a tackle and keep him from running out. On weak side plays, the tailback is nearer the spot and doesn't force the wingback so deep on reverses, and the fullback is in a better position to get ahead fast.

"We bring the blockers to the point of attack so the defense will have to come to us instead of our going to the defense."

Tulane had been a Minnesota-system school since 1915 when Clark Shaughnessy, one of Doc Williams' great Minnesota linemen, introduced his master's famous shift. Bernie Bierman, another Williams product succeeded Shaughnessy and worked from some of Williams' formations, although giving them his own interpretations. Ted Cox of Minnesota succeded Bierman and continued his system.

When Bierman went to his alma mater he took his Tulane quarterback, Dawson, as assistant coach, and when Dawson returned to Tulane in 1936 he brought two Minnesotans, Glenn Seidel and Bill Bevan, as assistants.

The two schools were twin laboratories for one system for a quarter of a century. Now Tulane has its own system.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bill Lee, Chicago Cubs, officially declared National League pitching leader in games won and lost and earned run averages.

Three Years Ago

Deal for sale of St. Louis Browns to syndicate headed by Donald S. Barnes concluded by payment of $225,000; total price $325,000.

Five Years Ago

Bobby Cruickshank won $5,000 British Colonial open golf tournament with 267 for 72 holes on par 68 course at Nassau.

Eagle Scorer Retains Grip On Lead Spot

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20 (AP)—Bill Summerhill of the New Haven Eagles had a firmer grip today on the scoring leadership of the International - American Hockey League.

Summerhill, who a week ago was ahead by only a single point, increased his margin of leadership by five points for a total of 29 in the league's weekly statistical summary.

A team-mate on the eastern division leading Eagles, Tony Hemmerling, placed second with 24 points, and Joe Fisher of Indianapolis was third with 23.

The summary omitted the Hershey-Indianapolis game Sunday.

Pete Bessone of Pittsburgh headed the list of league law breakers with a total of 38 minutes in the penalty box.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Summerhill, New Haven	13	16	29
Hemmerling, New Haven	11	13	24
Fisher Indianapolis	7	16	23
Brown, Indianapolis	9	18	19
Schultz, Springfield	12	6	18
Filmore, Springfield	7	11	18
Willson, New Haven	4	14	18
Kaminsky, Springfield	2	16	18
Foster, Philadelphia	10	7	17
McDonald, Indianapolis	4	13	17

Eight Dual Meets Listed for N. Y. U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eight dual meets are listed on the schedule arranged for New York University's varsity swimming team, it has been announced by Graduate Manager Albert B. Nixon. The season opens with the City College meet on Jan. 12 and closes with the University of Connecticut on March 9 at Storrs, Conn.

Practice sessions and home meets will be held in the Park Central Hotel pool, it has been announced by Coach Francis P. Wall. Daniel O'Connell, a junior in the N. Y. U. School of Commerce and a Newtown H. S. graduate, is the captain-elect of the Violet tank team. He competed in the sprints and on the relay last winter. N. Y. U. won six meets and lost two during the 1938-39 season.

The complete schedule follows:

Jan. 12—City College of New York; Feb. 9—Brooklyn College; 14—Rutgers University New Brunswick, N. J.; 17—Fordham University; 24—Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; 27—Manhattan College; March 1—Colgate University; 9—University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

Indian Guards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Haskell Institute has not been represented in the East-West game in years, but in its palmy days the famous Indian school sent several outstanding stars to the annual Shrine Classic.

In the 1927 game two Indian guards, Tom Stidham and Tiny Roebuck, were the line stars for the West team which downed the East, 7 to 3.

Stidham is now head coach at Oklahoma while Roebuck is a wrestler.

Ferrell Scores an Ace

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 20 (AP)—Wesley Ferrell, who says he is going to come back as a big league pitcher, has control—at least on a golf course.

Playing a round here, he hit the ball and watched it trickle into the cup, 158 yards away, for an ace.

Boston's Own Bill Stewart No. 1 Man in Hockey Today

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	9	4	3	42	29	21
Toronto	9	4	3	46	27	21
Rangers	6	3	7	37	24	19
Canadiens	7	6	2	42	38	16
Chicago	6	7	1	28	44	13
Detroit	4	9	3	27	45	11
Americans	4	12	1	33	48	9

Results Dec. 19
Boston 3, Toronto 2, overtime.
Rangers 5, Canadiens 2.

By the Associated Press

The man of the hour in the National Hockey League isn't Gordie Drillon of Toronto, who picked up two assists at Boston last night to bring his league-leading scoring total to 20 points.

Nor is he any of the three members of Boston's "Sauerkraut" line, whose two overtime goals gave the Bruins a 3-2 victory over the Maple Leafs and a tie for the league lead.

Nor is he even Dutch Hiller, who banged home two tallies as the New York Rangers outscored the Montreal Canadiens, 5-2.

Stewart Dominates

The real No. 1 man these days is Bill Stewart, the chunky little referee who calls 'em as he sees 'em—on the baseball diamond in summer and on the ice in winter. He has caused more excitement around the league lately than any one player, or team.

Stewart's officiating at Chicago a couple of weeks ago so irked Jim Norris, Detroit owner and one of the league governors, that Norris threatened to have him dropped from the referees' roster. The little man from Boston didn't work again until after a league meeting, at which nothing was said, officially at least. Then he got busy and stirred up Red Dutton, New York Americans' manager, by calling back a New York goal to penalize Toronto. He explained a Toronto player had touched the puck with his stick, thus causing the Amerks to "lose control" of it between the offense and the shot.

Last night, Stewart cooled off the participants in one of this season's liveliest affairs with just a few words. In the first period of the encounter between the Rangers and Canadiens, Hiller and Phil Watson of New York tangled with Lou Trudel and Polly Drouin of Montreal. They wouldn't stop until Stewart warned them they all would be banished from the game and fined $100 apiece. That settled the matter.

Ranger String

The Watson-Hiller-Bryan Hextall line was practically the whole works for the Rangers as they went through their tenth game without a defeat since they lost to Montreal Nov. 19. They accounted for two goals, four assists and 10 minutes in penalties Neil and Mac Colville and Kilby MacDonald sank the other Ranger counters, and Paul Haynes and Trudel scored for the Canadiens.

Boston's Bruins replied to Conny Smythe's newspaper advertisement which promised the Leafs would provide the thrills by carrying the battle to Toronto all the way. Bill Cowley and Bingo Kampman scored in the regular playing time to leave the count at 1-1. Then Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt and Bobby Bauer, Boston's "Kitchener Kids," clocked off two overtime goals to decide the game. Bucko McDonald got one back in the last half minute.

New Pro Passing Records

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Parker Hall of Cleveland and Davey O'Brien of the Philadelphia Eagles combined to nut four new forward passing records on the books of the National Professional Football League, according to official final statistics for 1939.

Hall, a rookie from the University of Mississippi, had 106 completions in 206 attempts for 1,227 yards and nine touchdowns. He had 25 more completed passes than the former standard for a single season.

Davey's Marks

O'Brien, who won all-league honors in his first year in the pro game, chalked up three new marks: 1,324 yards gained on 99 completions in 201 passes, which bettered the previous records for 11 games (1,127 yards) and 12 games (1,239), and a new one-game high of 21 completions. O'Brien did this against the Chicago Bears.

Three other rookies figured with equal prominence in the ground-gaining figures. Bill Osmanski of the Bears, former Holy Cross fullback, led the league in ball-toting with 699 yards in 121 trips for a 5.7 average; Clarence (Pug) Manders of the Brooklyn Dodgers was fourth with 482 yards, and Hall fifth with 458; Andy Farkas of the Washington Redskins, 547, and Joe Maniaci, Bears, were the others in the top five.

Other Records

In addition to the records broken by Hall and O'Brien, three other forward passing standards went by the boards. Frank Filchock of the Redskins, with 55 complete in 89 attempts, hit a new efficiency high of 61.7 per cent; Dwight Sloan of the Detroit Lions had only 3 of 102 tosses intercepted, and Filchock-to-Farkas clicked for 99 yards and a new "long-gainer" record.

In rushing the ball, one new mark was set. Ace Gutowsky of the Dodgers, in picking up 202 yards, ran his lifetime total to 3,478, 80 yards more than the former record set by Cliff Battles.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 19

National League

Boston 3, Toronto 2 (overtime).
New York Rangers 5, Montreal 2.

International-American League

Springfield 2, Indianapolis 1 (overtime).

American Association

Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 3.
Omaha 3, Wichita 1.

Tonight's Schedule

International-American

Springfield at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Hershey.

American Association

St. Louis at Minneapolis.
Tulsa at Omaha.

Yacht Meeting Dec. 27

By the Associated Press

A special meeting of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association will be held Dec. 27 to consider applications for membership from the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, at New London, and the Michigan Sailing Club of the University of Michigan. James A. Rousmaniere of Harvard, President of the association, said racing dates also would be selected at the meeting. Michigan's application is the first received from the Middle West.

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'Gone with the Wind' Tomorrow—Rare Bach Work Heard

'Gulliver's Travels' Cartoon Among New Films for Holiday

"Gone with the Wind," David O. Selznick's film from Margaret Mitchell's novel, has been so widely publicized that everyone must be aware by now that it arrives at the State and Orpheum Thursday, that there will be two reserved seat showings daily at the State (at 1:30 and 8 p. m.) and three showings daily at the Orpheum (10 a. m., 2:45, and 8 p. m.), the latter two with reserved seats. Everyone doubtless knows also that the film runs for some three hours and 40 minutes, that it has been done in Technicolor, and that the cast is headed by Clark Gable as Rhett Butler; Vivien Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara; Leslie Howard as Ashley Wilkes; and Olivia De Havilland as Melanie.

The film was directed by Victor Fleming, from a screen play prepared by the late Sidney Howard. Among the players are Thomas Mitchell as Gerald O'Hara, Barbara O'Neil as Ellen O'Hara, Victor Jory as Jonas Wilkerson, foreman on the O'Hara plantation, Hattie McDaniel as Mammy, Laura Hope Crews as Aunt "Pittypat" Hamilton, Harry Davenport as Doctor Meade, Leona Roberts as Mrs. Meade, Ona Munson as Belle Watling, Alicia Rhett as India Wilkes, Evelyn Keyes as Suellen O'Hara, and Ann Rutherford as Carreen O'Hara.

The film rights to the novel were purchased on July 30, 1936. The first script prepared at Selznick International was finished Feb. 20, 1937, and the final shooting script was completed Feb. 27, 1939. Official starting date for the shooting of the picture was Jan. 26, 1939, and the shooting schedule was 140 days. The final shot of the picture was made Nov. 11, 1939. The negative cost of the film is computed at $3,957,000 and the final computation of the production, it is said, will be higher.

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'Gulliver's Travels'

The New England premiere of "Gulliver's Travels," Max Fleischer's first full-length feature cartoon, is scheduled for Thursday at the Metropolitan in a double bill which includes "Our Neighbors—The Carters."

"Gulliver's Travels" has taken some two years of studio effort, has kept several hundred artists busy, and is estimated to have cost about twice as much as an ordinary film. The story comes from Jonathan Swift, but a new character has been added for the screen. He is Gabby, the town crier. Musical numbers, written for the picture, include: "It's a Hap-Hap-Happy Day," "Faithful Forever," "Bluebirds in the Moonlight," "We're All Together Now," "All's Well," "Faithful," and "Forever."

The companion film, which has regular actors and not cartoon figures, is described as a story about the sacrifices which parents make for their children. The principal players are Frank Craven, Fay Bainter, Edmund Lowe, and Genevieve Tobin.

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'Destry' Continues

At the Keith Memorial, "Destry Rides Again" is starting on a second week Thursday, but a new companion film will find a place in the bill. The latter is "The Flying Deuces," new feature length comedy, with Laurel and Hardy taking to the airways for a series of adventures and mishaps. In the cast are Jean Parker, Reginald Gardiner, and Charles Middleton.

The present bill at the Keith Memorial will be succeeded—though the date for the change has not been fixed yet—by "The Hunchback of Norte Dame," with Charles Laughton heading the cast, and supporting players including Maureen O'Hara, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Thomas Mitchell, and Walter Hampden.

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Greer Garson Returns

At the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, beginning Thursday, Greer Garson will be seen in her first American film. She will be recalled as the Mrs. Chips of "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Her new picture is "Remember?" a story with a modern setting in New York, and with Robert Taylor and Lew Ayres as a pair of young men who are rivals for her affections. The cast includes also Billie Burke, Reginald Owen, and George Barbier.

The second film on the bill, "Nick Carter, Master Detective," has a cast headed by Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson.

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Chevalier in French

For the rest of the week, Walt Disney films will make up the program at the Fine Arts, as has been announced previously. Starting Christmas Day a French film, "With a Smile," will be shown. Maurice Chevalier heads the cast. The story has a cynical twist, it seems, about a doorman who makes his way into the directorship of the opera while the man who gave him the doorman job ends by becoming his secretary.

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Vaudeville and Films

Henny Youngman, formerly of Kate Smith's Bandwagon, will head the stage show at the Keith Boston starting Thursday. With him in the vaudeville bill will be the Smarties from the Flufferette program; Smiles and Smiles, dancers; the Four Arleys in "A Lesson in Balance"; and the Three White Whirlwinds, with a roller skating number.

Two first-run films are promised. One of them is "Heroes in Blue," with Dick Purcell and Bernadene Hayes; and the other, "Crashing Thru," with Warren Hull and Walter Byron.

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Trans-Lux 'Cavalcade'

A double bill is in prospect for the Trans-Lux beginning Friday. Heading the program is "Hollywood Cavalcade," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche in a cast that includes Mack Sennett bathing girls, Keystone Cops, Buster Keaton, Ben Turpin, Chester Conklin, Al Jolson, Stuart Erwin, Jed Prouty, Donald Meek, George Givot, and Eddie Collins.

The co-feature is "Pride of the Blue Grass," a race-track story with Edith Fellows and James McCallion as the most conspicuous players.

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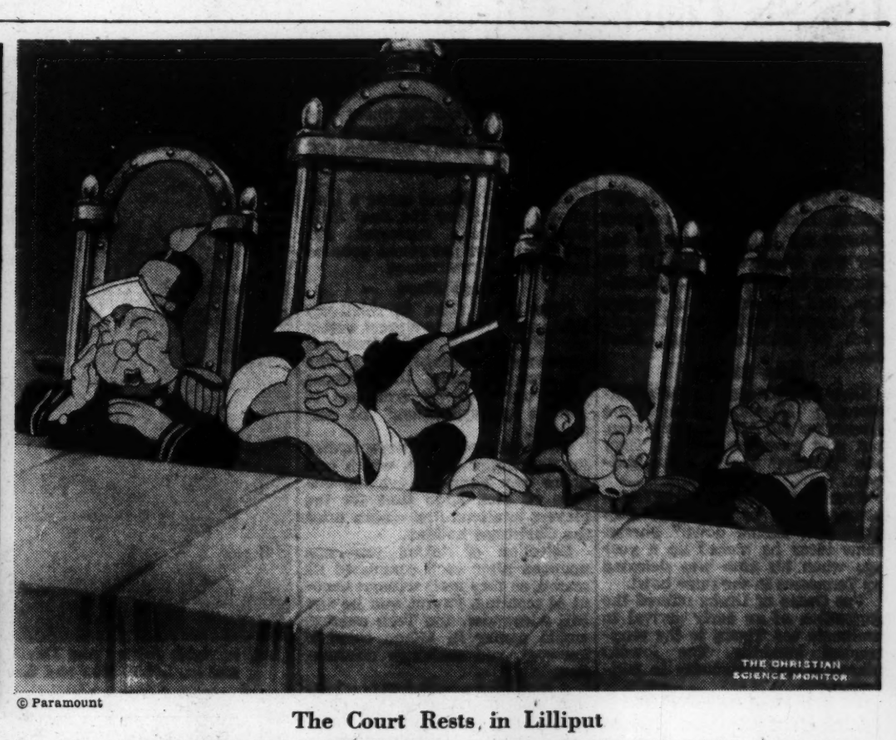
At the Exeter

The program at the Exeter continues through today with another of the adventures of the Jones Family, this time in "Too Busy to Work," and Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda in "Drums Along the Mohawk."

Starting Thursday the films will be "Sued for Libel," with Kent Taylor and Linda Hayes; and "Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper and Marjorie Reynolds.

Figures From 'Gone With the Wind'

Rhett Butler and Ashley Wilkes as Clark Gable and Leslie Howard bring them to the screen in the film opening Thursday at the State and Orpheum.



© Paramount

The Court Rests in Lilliput

Scene from Max Fleischer's full-length feature cartoon of "Gulliver's Travels" coming to the Metropolitan Thursday.

Bach's 'Musical Offering'

In 1747, full of years and of renown, Bach finally responded to Frederick the Great's oft-repeated invitation, and paid a visit to Potsdam. As Friedemann Bach told it to Forkel, news of his father's arrival was brought to Frederick just as one of his nightly chamber concerts was about to begin and the King himself had his flute ready for the concerto which was an inevitable part of these functions. The flute was immediately laid aside, and "with some agitation" the King turned to his musicians and said, "Gentlemen, old Bach has come!" The concert was off.

The greetings over, Bach, still in his traveling clothes, was conducted around the castle to admire the King's new Silbermann fortepianos, of which he had several, in different rooms. At each he seated himself and improvised a little. Finally he asked Frederick for a fugue subject and developed it with such erudition that the King was astonished and asked for a six-part fugue. Bach gave him one, but on a theme of his own choosing, explaining that Frederick's was not well adapted to such an excercise.

On his return to Leipzig, however, Bach worked out a six-part fugue on the royal theme, wrote down from memory his three-part fugal improvisation, added 10 canons and a trio for flute, violin, and continuo (harpsichord and cello), had them engraved (together with a respectful but far from servile dedication), with the title "Musikalisches Opfer," and sent them to Frederick.

At the Germanic Museum in Cambridge—which seems to have become the home of forgotten or neglected Bachiana—this work was last night revived by the Longy string ensemble and Erwin Bodky, harpsichordist and conductor. The soloists were Dr. Bodky, Raphael Silverman (violin), Verne Q. Powell (flute), and Virginia Payton Bacon (cello).

As will have been inferred, these contrapuntal exercises were for the most part distributed among various solo instruments for clarity and tonal variety. But the culminating six-part fugue was played by the string orchestra as a whole, as an impressive finale. In true eighteenth-century fashion Dr. Bodky conducted from the harpsichord.

Bach's appeal to us of today lies less in his incredible skill in manipulating all the devices of scholastic counterpoint, with its augmentations and diminutions, its inversions and highly zoological "crabs," than in his ability to make music out of all this academic sleight-of-hand. Even in the midst of the "Musical Offering," which represents Bach at his most ingeniously academic and at his technical maturity, this redeeming magic brings beauty out of the hat. But not much more than half of the time. Some of these canons are depressingly "crabbed" in a thoroughly uncanonic sense, though others achieve a marvelously expressive beauty. Even the fine solemnity of the Trio—an unbending but darkly impressive and even moving work—had its far from heavenly longueurs. But the two fugues, the three-part and the six-part (or as much of it as this reviewer heard) are in Bach's most impressive, though still austere, manner.

The "Offering"—which was performed with admirable lucidity—had been preceded by a very acceptable performance of Bach's well-known E major Concerto for violin, with Raphael Silverman as the soloist.

S. S.

Art Club Members' Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

Tenanted by the Institute of Modern Art, the Boston Art Club gallery has come to be associated in our thoughts with modernism and urbanity. The rental arrangement allows for an annual display by the Art Club membership and so we have an opportunity to become reacquainted with old friends. Now on display are oils and water colors, a few, too few, sculptures. There are altogether 150 objects shown.

The Art Club membership has wide range. There comes into its scope a mixture of performers who are united by the desire to model or paint. It is an assortment including ranking professionals, prize winners, local favorites, amateurs, hobby painters. There is an underlying comradeliness. A democratic policy prevails, with its concommitant attributes of hospitality and leveling. Since the art process is an exacting one, requiring high discipline, knowledge, insight, imagination, inborn skill, creditable workmanship is comparatively rare. It would be fruitless to seek craftsmanship of a high order among the works of dozens of painters. In a social and friendly attitude, we can find much to enjoy and appreciate in such an aggregate of pictures.

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There are the portraits. The likeness follow as accurately as possible form and feature, costume and ornament of a model. We have here in New England well-established traditions in the requirements and limits of making a portrait. Our portraitists try to remain impersonal, aim conscientiously for a correct and acceptable statement of observable fact. They try to characterize the sitter in an agreeable and amicable attitude. Sometimes they lose the feeling of the whole for dwelling faithfully upon the part. There are times when we wish that a nose were painted as clearly as a lapel, or that as much zest went into representing the gleam in an eye as was imparted to the golden luster of a watch chain. But such coordination is difficult and it can be expected only in the work of very gifted and experienced painters. There are few portraitists who can rise above the paint, free themselves from its thick and unctuous consistency, put it to work toward some strong and expressive objective.

"The Coletti Children," by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, is one of the most commanding portraits in the exhibition, and it shows a desire to achieve pictorial values beyond the mere recording of outward appearances. Other portraits may seem better executed in detail, but they often want an inwardness, a purposefulness which will lift them out of the manikin class.

New Englanders love nature and they generally put their enthusiasm into paint. Each painter finds his way of telling us, either with heavily loaded brushes, bright or warm colors, sharply delineated patterns, how handsome is the corner of the woods, how delightfully a great ledge overlooks the sea, how charming are the little cat boats moored at weather-worn landings. We know these typical themes, for they are portrayed over and over again with ever renewed delight by innumerable painters. The Art Club exhibition has many such expressions of personal happiness before scenes of nature, and they are significant beyond the small frames which enclose them. They are records of human impulses, the desire for communication, the love of beauty, and, above all, the desire to get away from the authority of the machine. Many of these pictures may not come within the scope of critical acceptance, but they do merit the consideration of the humanitarian and idealist.

♪ ♪ ♪

Outstanding among landscapes are pictures by Harold W. Cheney, T. S. Baker, Ethel R. Foster, Joseph Butera, Ruth Hammond, Manley Butler, Charles I. Doeg, Mary-Louise Gordon, and Carolyn W. Goodsell. The canvas from Molly Luce, "19th of April," is an interesting contribution, for a special quality. Miss Luce has a genre touch in her subjects, which invariably have some bearing upon modern life. But it is not mere journalistic description, for she devotes herself to the landscape background with the expectation of characterizing the atmosphere for action described in the foreground. She knows her New England, and her suburbs of Boston and Cambridge. Among co-exhibitors she shows greater intensity, wit, and keenness of observation.

Another contributor of interest is R. Arcadius Lyon, whose "Flower Composition" is to us the handsomest canvas in the exhibition. Mr. Lyons is a painter who finds his own way through force of imagination, and, we suspect, a deep confidence and inner conviction. There are other still-lifes worthy of mention, for here again is a field in which our New England artists reveal competence and enthusiasm.

Franz H. Denghausen is the only sculptor exhibiting. He shows notable progress in two small figures, "Torso" and "Tree Nymph," which reveal his deepening grasp of the fundamentals of plastic design, and his awareness that sculptures need not be dramatic to be animate.

Maurice Chevalier in 'With a Smile'

French film coming Christmas Day to the Fine Arts Theater.

'Steel' in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The young people of the Producers Theater, Inc., are turning their thoughts these days from the felicities of marital comedy to the infelicities of industrial drama. The new effort, which opened last night at the Provincetown Playhouse, on Macdougal Street, is Harold Igo's "Steel," first play in a septology concerning the effect of the machine age upon American men and women. In this case Mr. Igo is groping with the story of a steel worker who loses the Roman Catholic faith of his Old World background to identify himself with the tempered symbol of America and finally to be destroyed by it.

Mr. Igo has an ear for dialogue which crackles with authenticity, at least to the casual listener. Occasionally he writes a consistently balanced dramatic scene, such as the return of "Hunky" to his wife after he has first looked into a hearth. But there are considerable portions of the play during which the author seems more concerned with pursuing his thesis than with considering the characters as human beings. This is a pitfall of symbolic drama, which requires more than willingness to overcome.

Again, the issues are never too clearly stated, in that while we are made pretty well aware of what Mr. Igo is against—although even that may be assuming too much—yet we are never quite sure of what he is for. Perhaps the later plays will reveal this. And perhaps by that time Mr. Igo will be a more theater-minded playwright.

Mr. Igo is well served by the young players. Don Defore as "Hunky" sustains with considerable assurance the development of the Polish immigrant whose simple wonder at the mighty machine of which he feels himself a part grows into an obsession. As Marya, "Hunky's" wife, Priscilla Jamison plays with freshness and sincerity of emotion. It would perhaps be unfair to single out others from a large cast. Suffice it to say that the actors convey a feeling for diverse racial types which in some cases reaches genuinely professional standards.

For this result, Director Ad Karns should doubtless come in for credit, although he has not yet learned to marshal his company on and off the scene with any great smoothness. Melville Bernstein's sets are necessarily sketchy, but he has studied the trick of putting to best use what comes to hand. Edward Fitzpatrick's dramatic lighting effects were the most impressive single contribution to the evening. Far from being a slick production, "Steel" is an interesting effort by a band of young men and women who have had the courage to try carving out their own niche in the theater.

J. D. B.

Drama Festival For Chapel Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Programs for a regional dramatic festival, to be held here the first week of April, are being planned in celebration of 21 years of folk drama in North Carolina and in tribute to Dr. Frederick H. Koch, founder and director of the Carolina Playmakers at the University of North Carolina.

State contests and programs will be featured the first three days of April, and the next three days will be devoted to regional events. Competitors are expected from most of the Southern States. Dramatists and critics are being invited from all parts of the country.

Members of the original cast will revive the first Carolina Playmaker folk play, "When Witches Ride," by Elizabeth Lay, now the wife of Paul Green, Pulitzer prize-winning dramatist, who was also a Carolina Playmaker.

George V. Denny of New York, now of the "Town Hall" radio program, will be in the cast. He is arranging for a nationwide broadcast of his weekly Town Hall program here during the festival week.

Sai Shoki

Korean dancer, who will appear on the evening of Dec. 28 in Frances Hawkins Holiday Dance Festival at the St. James Theater, New York.

Coming Programs

The following programs of impending concerts are announced:

By Catherine Carver, pianist, in Jordan Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 4:

Toccata in D Major	Bach
Sonata, Opus 110	Beethoven
"Gaspard de la Nuit"	Ravel
Ballade, Opus 118, No. 3	Brahms
Intermezzo, Opus 118, No. 3	Brahms
Intermezzo, Opus 118, No. 6	Brahms
Rhapsody, Opus 119, No. 4	Brahms

By Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff, for their two-piano recital in Jordan Hall on Jan. 10:

Allegro Maestoso	Vivaldi-Bach
Sonata in G major	J. C. Bach
Choral Prelude	Bach Goldowsky
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro"	Mozart-Conus
Concerto	Vittorio Giannini
Variations on a Theme of Beethoven	Saint-Saëns
"Valse Tragique"	Felix Fox
New Dance	Riegger
Capriccio Espagnol (Transcribed by Pierre Luboshutz)	Rimsky-Korsakoff

By George Copeland for his piano recital in Jordan Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 11:

Rigaudon, from "Le Tombeau de Couperin"	Ravel
Gnossienne	Satie
Prelude, A minor	Debussy
"L'après midi d'un faune" (arr. by Copeland)	Debussy
"Général Lavine-Eccentrique"	Debussy
"Reflets dans l'eau"	Debussy
"La Cathédrale engloutie"	Debussy
"La Puerta del vino"	Debussy
"Canope"	Debussy
"Minstrels"	Debussy
Canto Flamenco from "Pochades Andalouses"	Infante
Tientos from "Pochades Andalouses"	Infante
"Gant Magic," No. V	Mompou
"La Pleyera"	Ganados
Malaguena	Albeniz
Hoguera	De La Vina
Danza de Solita	Pittaluga
"A los Toros"	Turina

Carmalita Maracci

Carmalita Maracci, latest addition to the Holiday Dance Festival to be presented by Frances Hawkins, in association with Jean Rosenthal, at the St. James Theater, New York, from Dec. 26 through 31, is known in California and New York as a vivid and charming artist, specializing in her own interpretation of the Spanish dance. Although her Festival performance on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 31, when she will be assisted by three other dancers and her pianist, Antonio Albanese, will be her Broadway début, she actually made her first New York appearance in the Dance Theater Series at the Y. M. H. A. in 1937.

Miss Maracci was born in Montevideo, Uruguay, of Spanish-Italian parentage, but the family soon moved to San Francisco and she went to school there. It was seeing Pavlova dance that inspired her to become a dancer, and she later studied in New York with an Italian ballet master of the old school.

She has also studied the traditional Spanish dance, but though the Hispanic influence dominates her work, she either avoids the dances of Spain in their conventional aspect, or satirizes the limitations imposed by their traditions. She is interested rather in the fundamental nature of the Iberian peoples, particularly of the Spanish gypsy, and it is said that her performance has the quality of spontaneity and depth of feeling that characterizes their dancing.

Her program will include: "Lament for the Death of a Bullfighter" (Turina); "Another Goyescas," a satire on the conventional form; and "Iberian Folk Themes" (Albanese), a suite in five movements: Sephardic, Flamenco, Pavane, Jota, and Synthesis. The costumes are by Robert Lee Taylor. Peggy Kilroy, Edith Langbert, and Joan Pearce are the assisting dancers.

Miss Maracci, with her assistants, will give a program in the Students Dance Recital series at the Washington Irving High School, Saturday evening, Dec. 23, instead of on Jan. 6, as previously announced.

M. L.

Cabaret Tac in New York

It is about time to print again the schedule of shows by Cabaret Tac. June Havoc, Beatrice Kay, Ann Blair, Anita Alvarez, Chester Stratton, Jack Gilford, George Jacobson, and Jane Gordon are the principals. There will also be guest stars at each performance. The show is given at the Manhattan Center Grand Ball Room. Saul Aarons, Mike Stratton, Earl Robinson, Alfred Hayes, and Sol Funaroff have provided the sketches, and James P. Johnson the music. Performances are on Dec. 27, 28, and 31.

AMUSEMENTS

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Special Holiday Matinees Dec. 25 and Jan. 1

LAST 4 WEEKS! GILBERT MILLER presents
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"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
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Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363
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"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'!"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
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MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9158
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"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-9220
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., Dec. 25, & Jan 1

"HILARIOUS FUN" — WALTER WINCHELL
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street, W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:40
Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
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MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment — a thing of beauty."—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor.
MAX GORDON Presents
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A New Musical Comedy by
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"KENTUCKY"
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"Real Glory" and "On Your Toes"

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 751,750
1939 volume to date 255,269,961
1938 volume to date 285,033,837

Many Stocks Rise; Trading Is More Active

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The stock market spurted a little today and leaders worked ahead by fractions to a point or more.

Trading was lazy at the outset but speeded up as the session wore on. As the final hour approached, prices were at about their best.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

Brokers pointed out it is an exchange tradition that stocks move ahead just before Christmas, but added traders were still too timid of the next few weeks to plunge in very heavily.

Foreign markets, irregular at first, steadied at the finish. Commodities showed declining tendencies and bonds were mixed.

Resistant were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Standard Oil of New Jersey, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, Dow Chemical, Celanese, Dresser Mfg., Loew's and International Mercantile Marine.

Ahead in the curb were Humble Oil, Midvale, Todd Shipyards and Montgomery Ward "A."

Bonds Advance

Gains of major fractions to a point or two in a group of foreign dollar bonds, principally Scandinavian, overshadowed movements in other divisions of today's market.

A feature in afternoon trading was a sudden pickup in Porto Rican American Tobacco 6s, stamped and unstamped, which advanced 5 to 6 points.

Brokers said new buying interest in such issues as Norway 6s, 4s and 4¼s, and City of Oslo 4½s, apparently was based on belief of traders. These loans were due for at least a technical comeback of some proportions after their lengthy dip following outbreak of the Finnish-Russo war. The decision of the Allied War Council to aid Finland as well as the public by Americans. created a $100,000 contribution to that rebetter view of the "north country" prospects, it was said.

Domestic loans in demand at advances of fractions to more than a point included Loews 3½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Union Pacific 3½s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

Unchanged to a shade lower were Nickle Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Walworth 4s, Armour 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, and Erie 5s.

U. S. Governments kept in the background with losses of 2-32 to 4-32 of a point offset by gains up to 11-32 for some of the longer term treasuries.

Noted Firm Started 50 Years Ago Today

A half century ago today, Charles A Stone and Edwin S. Webster, two graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, set themselves up in partnership as consulting electrical engineers. Today the firm is known the world over and includes in its services engineering and construction for all types of industry, the underwriting and distribution of securities, and the supervision of electric, gas and transportation properties.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Webster have both been with the business for the entire 50-year period, serving today as chairman and vice-chairman respectively.

In its half-century of business Stone & Webster has completed construction work costing well in excess of $1,000,000,000, and has appraised properties having a total valuation of approximately $12,000,000,000. In addition, it has participated in many billions of dollars of security underwriting, and is now supervising utilities whose annual gross earnings are more than $65,000,000.

The entry of the organization into the underwriting field came in 1902 in response to the growing needs of utilities for long-time and equity capital. In 1927, Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., was formed to become a leading investment banking organization.

$10,900,000 Utility Bonds Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A $10,900,000 issue of Pennsylvania Water & Power Company refunding mortgage and collateral trust bonds, 3¼ per cent, series due 1964, is being offered publicly by an underwriting group headed by White, Weld & Co. The bonds are priced at 104 and accrued interest. Proceeds will be used for refunding purposes.

Other members of the underwriting group include: The First Boston Corporation, Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc.; Joseph W. Gross & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Lee Higginson Corporation, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Jackson & Curtis, Spencer Trask & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., and Yarnall & Co.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.07¾	1.08¾	1.06½	1.06¾	1.08½
May	1.05⅞	1.06¾	1.03⅝	1.03⅞	1.06
July	1.03¾	1.04⅞	1.01⅝	1.02	1.04⅜
	Corn				
Dec.	.57	.57	.55½	.55⅝	.57⅛
May	.59	.59⅜	.58	.58⅛	.59⅝
July	.59¾	.59⅞	.58¾	.58⅞	.60
	Oats				
Dec.	.41¼	.41¼	.40¾	.40¾	.41¼
May	.39	.39	.38½	.38⅝	.39
July	.35	.35½	.34½	.34½	.35⅛
	Rye				
Dec.	.73	.73	.73	.73	.76
May	.72⅝	.73½	.70½	.70½	.73⅛
July	.71½	.72⅝	.69¼	.69¼	.72⅛

Today's sales (est.) 900,000

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	9	68	67	68	+ ¼
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	3	51	50⅝	51	Dec15
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	23	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	22	22	22	
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	9	54	53⅜	53⅞	+ ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec16
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	43	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww		11	11	11	− ½
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Dec15
28¼	14	Alleg-L Sti(1½g)	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (1g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Dec16
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	•4	177	176	176	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12	12	12	
15⅜	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	13	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	5	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¼	68	68	Dec19
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	27	40⅜	39½	39½	− ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Dec19
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2½	2½	Dec19
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	Dec14
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	12	56½	55⅜	55⅜	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	7	21½	21½	21½	− ¼
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	12	40¼	39¼	39½	− ¾
17⅞	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
8	3½	Am Bosc.	1	6	6	6	Dec19
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	45¼	45	45	− ¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	112	111¾	112	
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	175¼	175¼	175¼	Dec19
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	3	32	31¾	32	Dec19
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	50	50	50	Dec18
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	8	22¾	22½	22¾	
115½	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	6	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	+ ⅜
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec18
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	− ¾
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Dec14
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	19	19	19	Dec19
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	24⅛	24	24	+ ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
38	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	•14	28½	28	28	+1
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec19
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	2	36	35½	35½	Dec14
59⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	5	58	57½	58	
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2¾	2½	2⅝	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	− ⅛
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	7	22½	22¼	22⅜	− ⅛
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	60	60	60	+ ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5½	2½	Am M & Metal	1	3⅝	3½	3½	Dec19
40⅛	23⅛	Am Metal (1)	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	− ¾
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Dec 6
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80k)	7	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	+ ⅛
49	28	AP&L $ pf (4k)	3	43½	43¼	43½	
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	91	9⅜	9¼	9½	+ ½
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	15	16⅜	16¼	16½	+ ¼
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	Dec19
15⅜	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ½
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	22	51½	51	51	− ½
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	141¾	141¾	141¾	Dec19
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	−1½
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	5	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec 7
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	5	21⅜	20⅛	20⅛	−1⅜
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	Dec19
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
170¾	148	Am T & T (9)	25	170¼	169¼	169½	+ ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	83	82¼	83	+ ¾
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	9	84	83⅞	83⅞	− ⅛
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	4	148⅜	147¾	148⅜	Dec18
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅝	8¼	Am Water Wks	45	11⅜	11	11⅛	
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	+1⅝
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	9	48⅛	47¾	48	− ⅛
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	38	38	38	Dec14
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	54	31½	31	31¼	+ ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	3	37⅜	37⅛	37½	+ ½
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	•4	21	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	Dec19
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104½	104½	104½	Dec15
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	8	5⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	46	46	46	− ⅝
65	50	Amour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct •
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	13	37¾	37	37½	
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	4	75	75	75	Dec18
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	71¾	71	71	−1
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Dec16
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	50	24¼	23½	23⅞	− ⅛
71	50	AT & SF pf (5)	9	52⅜	52	52¼	+ ¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	11	23¼	22¼	22½	+ ¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Dec15
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18	18	18	+1
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	16	21	20⅞	21	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107½	107½	107½	
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	− ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	65½	65¼	65½	+1
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Dec16
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	2	2	2	Dec19
9⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	38	7	6⅞	6⅞	
		B					
21¼	9½	Bald Looc ct	19	17¼	16⅞	17	
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	13	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
30½	11½	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	7	13½	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅜
21½	10¼	Barber As (¾g)	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Br (¾g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	17	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	2	25½	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	Dec19
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125½	125	125	− ¼
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.60)	5	9	9	9	Dec18
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	•2	54	54	54	Dec 4
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	18	30	29½	29⅞	+ ½
22½	17⅞	Ben ind (1.85g)	6	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅜
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	− ⅛
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	36½	36½	36½	− ⅛
100	60¼	Beth Stl (1¼g)	37	83	81½	82¼	+ ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	114¼	114	114	Dec15
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	5	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	20½	20	20	+ ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	19	22¼	22	22	− ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	− ¼
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	21	21	20½	20⅞	+ ½
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	26	24½	23⅝	23⅞	− ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	Dec16
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6	6	6	Dec18
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	37	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	15	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	Dec19
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52	52	52	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅜
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	13	13	13	Dec19
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	32	14½	13½	13⅝	−1
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	49	47½	47½	−1¼
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	46	46	46	−2⅛
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	6	23⅛	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	Dec14
25¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	9	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Dec19
19⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	24	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	11	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	6	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Dec19
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4	4	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	15⅜	15	15	
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	22	22	22	− ⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec15
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	2	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.60g)	15	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅝
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	7	16⅝	16	16	− ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	34	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	2	40	40	40	+ ¾
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Dec19
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.15g)	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
94½	63½	Case (J I) Co	4	72	71¾	71¾	+ ½
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	9	56	55	55	− ¾
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	196	30¼	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅝
19⅛	7⅝	Celotex Corp	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1⅓)	7	23½	23½	23½	− ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent R.. NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
15¾	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	Dec19
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Dec13
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	4	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	12	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	6	20	20	20	
30	17	Cham P&F(1.0g)	2	25½	25½	25½	− ¼
21½	3⅝	Checker Cab	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec13
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	29	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	92¼	92	92¼	Dec19
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	13	4⅛	4	4	Dec19
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf		2½	2½	2½	Dec18
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	29	¼	¼	¼	
3⅝	⅝	Chi & N West pf	10	1	¾	¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ¾
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	¼	⅜	
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	½	½	½	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	9	14⅜	14	14⅜	Dec19
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	4	34⅛	34	34	− ⅜
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Dec15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	14	¼	¼	¼	
1⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	− ¼
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Dec18
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	4	11⅜	11½	11⅜	Dec19
13⅜	5	Childs Co	12	5	5	5	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	62	89⅞	89	89⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Dec19
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	31	31	31	− ¼
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	4	38½	38	38¼	Dec19
60½	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	24	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ¼
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	13	35	34⅞	34⅞	
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	117	117	117	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Dec18
17⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	21	17⅛	17	17⅛	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec19
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	4	32¾	32	32½	
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	3	18½	18	18	Dec18
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	4	25¼	25	25	− ¼
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	99	6⅛	6	6	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	85⅛	85	85	
15⅝	6⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41k)	2	16⅛	16	16	− ⅜
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	92	92	92	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	3	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	− ⅛
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec15
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	51⅜	50¾	51	
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	14	13¼	13	13	− ⅛
13½	9¾	Com'th & South	37	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	13	18¾	17¾	18¾	+1¾
34	20¼	Dome Mines (2)	11	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
87¾	55	Douglas Air (3g)	22	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛
143½	101½	Dow Chem (3)	4	143	141	143	+3
16½	6	Dresser M (¾g)	25	16¾	15¾	16¾	+1¼
19¼	6¼	Dunhill Int	6	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	− ⅛
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Dec11
188½	126¼	du Pont (7g)	19	179⅜	178	178	−1⅝
143	126¼	du Pont deb (6)	2	126¾	126¾	126¾	Dec 9
124½	112	du Pont pf (4½)	18	122	122	122	
		E					
28⅝	12¼	East Air Lines	25	28¾	28½	28⅝	− ¼
8⅝	3¾	East Roll Mill	2	6	6	6	Dec19
186⅛	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	7	166⅛	166	166⅛	
30⅞	15¼	Eaton Mfg(2½g)	16	29½	29¼	29⅜	− ⅛
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs(1a)	5	17	17	17	Dec13
3⅜	1	Eitington Schild	5	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
3½	1⅛	El & Mus Ind	16	1¼	1¼	1¼	
40⅝	22¼	El Auto L (3g)	15	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ¼
18¼	8½	Elec Boat (.60g)	4	15¾	15½	15½	
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	40	7	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	5	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ¼
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	6	30¾	30	30¼	+ ¼
35	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	9	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅝
3½	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
42¾	28	El Paso Nat G(2)	13	41	40½	41	+ ½
55	32¼	Endi-John (3)	2	45½	44½	44½	−1¼
13⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
80⅛	62½	Eng P S $5 (5)	4	77¾	77¾	77¾	Dec19
89	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	2	86	86	86	Dec15
95	69	Eng PS $6 pf (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Cloth Demand Soars; Prices Higher

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmadge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Upward surge of raw cotton prices as a result of heavy exports and record breaking domestic consumption figures played a large part in broadening and stimulating the general buying movement which kept primary gray goods markets intensely active during the past week.

The renewed demand for print cloths which first made its appearance on the closing day of the preceding week, widened rapidly after the weekend and affected practically the entire gray goods market during the past week.

Sales ran into many millions of yards each day, and the week's total was estimated to fully equal four weeks' output from the looms, taking the industry as a whole.

Prices Advance

Prices advanced quite materially, but somewhat irregularly, and on some constructions they regained the high levels reached last October, after the September buying spree. Some types of goods proved laggard, with respect to price improvement, and taking the market as a whole the advance in gray goods prices fell far short of balancing the gain in raw cotton quotations, so that the mills find themselves today facing a sharply reduced profit margin, and in some constructions profit margins entirely disappeared, leaving the mills again facing a red ink balance on any sales taken at current price levels.

Finished goods quickly responded to the upward swing in values and wholesalers and jobbing houses reported a big finished goods buying movement in progress with prices tending higher. Denims were advanced a half a cent a yard and a similar boost was reported on flannels, without noticeably slowing up the buying enthusiasm. Market observers agreed that the week's events clearly indicated the absence of any burdensome accumulations of unsold goods, either in primary or secondary channels.

Buying Is Active

Print cloth sales during the week soared to an estimated total of approximately 100,000,000 yards, and strong buying activity was noted in all the standard constructions. The 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares, which had changed hands within two weeks as low as 6⅞ cents, and were generally offered a week ago at 7 cents, sold heavily at 7⅛ cents this past week, and advanced to 7¼ cents, at which level substantial sales were made.

The 39-inch, 4.75 yard 68x72s were moving 10 days ago at 5⅞ cents, but this past week moved in volume at 6 cents and then sold liberally at 6⅛ cents, jumping finally to 6¼ cents, where substantial purchases were made for delivery in the first quarter of the new year.

Narrow goods and some of the odd widths and odd counts sold at higher prices also, and there was trading in the thin constructions, such as tobacco cloths and bandage gauze, the price of which stiffened slightly on a poundage basis.

There was strong buying in sheetings, at steadily increasing prices, with the bag makers figuring heavily among the traders.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Per-Rate	Pay-riod	Hldrs. of Record
Altorfer Bros Co (com cony pf	$3 .. 75c	Dec. 27	Dec. 22
Cleve Cliffs Iron pf	$2	Dec. 21	Dec. 15
Empire Gas & E 6% pf	$3	Dec. 27	Dec. 19
Gt W Sad. Ltd 1 pf	$3	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
Lyon Metal Prod, Inc 6% cum pfc pf	$3	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Wagner Bak 2d pf	$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Extra			
Bost Per Prop Tr	4c	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
Brockville Tr & Savings Co (Brockville Ont)	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Clearfield Trust Co (Clearfield Pa)	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Coleman Lamp & Stove	$1.50	Dec. 26	Dec. 22
Delaware Fund	20c	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Dixie Home Stores	15c	Dec. 22	Dec. 13
Hartford Fire Ins	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
McKay Machine Co	25c	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Seymour Trust (Conn)	$2	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Union Market Nat Bk (Watertown, Mass)	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Wrigley (Wm) Jr	50c	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Initial			
Gibraltar Corp of Am new 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	
Irregular			
Backstay Welt Co	12½c	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Blackhawk-Perry Corp	10c	Dec. 22	Dec. 14
Churn Gold Corp	10c	Jan. 2	Dec. 28
Federation Bk & Trust Co (N Y)	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 28
Selected Amer Shares	30c	Dec. 27	Dec. 19
Reduced			
Bickfords Inc	30c	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Resumed			
Easy-Washing Mach A and B	12½c	Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Pahang Rub Ltd	5c	Dec. 18	Dec. 11
Sagamore Mfg Co	50c	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
Liquidating			
Hardwood Timber Co	$17.50	Dec. 9	Dec. 8
Regular			
Alleg & West RR	$3	S Jan. 1	Dec. 29
Building Prod	17½c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ca. Celanese	$1	Mar. 15	Dec. 30
Ca Lt & Pow	50c	S Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Chi Daily News	50c	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Dopf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Cent Elec Tel pf	$1.50	S Dec. 27	Dec. 14
DetroitBank	$1	Dec. 22	Dec. 16
Dom Fdry & Steel	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Duplan Silk	50c	S Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do pf	$2	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
1st Nat Bk Chi	$2	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 23
1st Nat Bk & Tr Ramsey (N J)	$3	S Jan. 2	Dec. 6
Gen Candy "A"	25c	Q Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Hayes Indus	12½c	Jan. 25	Jan. 4
Hollinger C Gold M	5c	Jan. 26	Jan. 15
Horders Inc	25c	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 18
Ky Util pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 30
La Salle Ext Univ pf	7½c	Dec. 22	Dec. 18
	$1.75	Q Dec. 22	Dec. 18
Massawippi V RR	$3	S Feb. 1	Dec. 30
McKee&Co(AG"B"	25c	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20
McKales Inc	30c	S Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Mt Diable O M & Devel	1c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Natl Cdy 1st-2dpf	$1.75	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 14
New Hamp F Ins	40c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Ogilvie F Mills	25c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Ohio P S 5% pf	41 2-3	M Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do 7% pf	62½c	M Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Reliance Mfg pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Rice Stix D G 1st and 2d pf		Q Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Schwitzer-Cummins	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Union Tr Co itts	$50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Untd Bk&Tr St L	50c	Q Dec. 21	Dec. 11

*Plus one share Clemence Mining Corp.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '43-40 June	102.16	102.16	102.16
1 3¾s '47-43	109.18	109.18	109.18
2 2¾s '47-45	109	109	109
4 3¼s '49-46	111	111	111
9 2¾s '54-51	107.7	107.7	107.7
1 2¼s '60-55	107.20	107.20	107.20
6 2¾s '63-58	106.14	106.10	106.10
20 2¾s '65-60	106.10	106.7	106.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 2¾s '47-42	105.5	105.4	105.5
1 3¼s '64-44	108.9	108.9	108.9
1 3s '49-44	108.3	108.3	108.3

Home Owners Loan

3 3s '52-44	107.23	107.23	107.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108	108	108
4 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	82	82	82
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	52¾	52	52
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	55	55	55
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
11 Alleghany 5s '50 st	40	39⅝	40
7 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96	96	96
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
49 Am & For P5s 2030	61½	61¼	61½
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅛	103	103
4 Am Int 5½s '49	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
23 Am T&T 5½s '43	109	108⅞	108⅞
13 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
2 Am T Pdr cv '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	107½	107½	107½
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	99¼	99¼	99¼
30 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99⅜	99⅜
5 AT&SF 4s '95	105	104⅞	104⅞
11 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88½	87⅞	88½
7 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 A C Line cit 4s '52	64	64	64
1 A C Line 4s '45	71½	71½	71½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37	37	37
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	29	29	29
7 AubAutocy4½s'39	45	45	45
1 Austin & N W 5s '41	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	28¼	28¼	28¼
14 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	28⅜	27¾	28
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	68	68	68
3 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	67	66¾	67
18 B&O rfg 5s '95	26½	26½	26½
25 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	26¼	26	26¼
11 B&O 5s '96 F ct	26⅜	26	26⅜
6 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	26¼	26	26¼
1 B&O cv 4½s '60	16¼	16	16
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15¼	15	15¼
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	66	65⅞	66
1 B&O S W 5s '50	46	46	46
6 B&O S W 5s '50 st	44½	44¼	44¼
2 B&O T C 4s '59	52	52	52
6 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	73	73	73
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100¼	100¼	100¼
36 Boston&Me 5s '67	44¼	43⅞	44
25 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	44	43¼	44
9 Boston&Me 5s '55	44	43¾	44
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
24 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	84¼	84	84
26 Bklyn Mn Ar 4½s '66 ct	83½	83⅜	83½
28 Bklyn UnElist 5s '50	88½	88¼	88¼
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95	94⅞	95
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	37¾	37	37¾
5 Bush Term 5s '55	40¼	40	40
17 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	105	104¾	104¾
1 Can Nat Ry 3¾s '55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	101¼	101¼	101½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
10 Can Nor 6½s '46	112	112	112
3 Can Pac 5s '44	107	107	107
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	71¼	71¼	71¼
9 Can Pac 4s perp	60½	60¼	60½
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	89	89	89
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	81	79¾	81
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3	3	3
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	63¾	62¾	63¾
17 Cen Pac 5s '60	50½	50	50
27 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	74	74
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15	15	15
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	112	112	112
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	75¾	75¾	75¾
3 C&O 4½s '92	122⅞	122&	122⅞
25 C&O 3½s '96 D	99½	99⅜	99½
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99½	99½	99½
3 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	107	107	107
1 C&O 2nd 4s '89 R&A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
19 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	79⅜	78⅞	78⅞
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	75	74⅜	74½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	89	89	89
11 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅛	100	100
11 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Chi&Ell5s'51	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	85½	85½	85½
20 Chic Gt West 4s '59	24½	23⅞	24
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜
3 Chi I & L 5s '66	63¾	63¾	63¾
40 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	67¼	67⅜	68⅛
25 CMSP&P gen 5s '89	14¼	24	24
4 CM&SP 4½s '89E	24½	24½	24½
5 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	25	25	25
58 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	13¼	13¼	13¼
24 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9	9	9
12 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	15¼	15	15
1 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	14	14	14
54 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅞	3½	3⅝
1 Chi&NW gm 4½s '87	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	8¾	8¼	8¾
11 Chi&NW24s '87	14	13⅞	14
25 Chi&NW 3½s '87	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	46½	46½	46½
6 CRI&P 4½s'52A	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	5	5	5
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2⅛	2¼
19 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
12 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	4¾	4½	4¾
3 CT The&SE rfg 5s '60	61½	61½	61½
2 C T the&SE inc 5s '60	51	51	51
8 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	88¼	88	88¼
9 Childs Co 5s '43	50¾	50¾	50¾
4 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	109	108¾	109
6 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108	108	108
32 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51	50¾	50¾
7 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	90⅛	90	90
3 Clev Un Term 5s '73	82¼	82¼	82¼
6 Clev Un Term4½s '77C	74½	74¼	74¼
1 ColSo 4½s '80	34	34	34
7 Colmbia G 5s '52May	103½	103⅜	103½
14 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅛	104	104⅛
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
62 CnswthEdcv3½s'58	124⅞	124¾	124⅞
13 Con Eris 3½s '48	106⅜	106½	106⅜
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Con Rys 4s '55Jan	15	15	15
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	59	59	59
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105 25-32	105 25-32	105 25-32
13 Consum Pow 3½s '70	10¼	109	109¼
1 Consum Pow 3⅜ '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Container 5s '43	102	102	102
24 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107½	107	107
5 Crown Cork 4½s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
4 Cb a No Rq 5½s '42	31	30¾	30¾
23 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	61¾	60¾	61
5 DelRG 4½s'36	8¼	8¼	8¼
38 D&RG 4s '36	8¼	8¼	8¼
19 D&RG West 5s '55	2½	2⅜	2⅜
5 D&RG W 5s 55Asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	110¼	110	110
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109½	109½	109½
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	15⅛	15	15
87 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	14⅞	15
26 Erie 1st 4s '96	57¼	57	57¼
31 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¼	20¾	21¼
5 Erie cv 4s '53A	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Fed Lt&T 6s '54B	102½	102¼	102¼
4 FirestoneT&R3½s48	105¾	105¾	105¾
34 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74ct	7	7	7
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	53*	53½	53½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	67¾	67¾	67¾
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
17 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	82	82	82
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	82	82	82
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	101¾	102
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90	90	90
10 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72¼	72¼	73¼
9 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	81	81	81
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	81	81	81
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	107½	107½	107½
20 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34¾	34¾	34¾
27 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46⅝	46	46⅝
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13½	13¾	13½
8 Ill Cen 4s '52	46	45½	46
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	44½	44¼	44¼
21 Ill Cen 4s '55	46½	46¼	46⅜
18 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43	42⅝	42⅝
6 Ill Cen 5s '55	52	51⅞	52
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	46½	46½	46½
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43	43	43
9 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	73	73	73
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73	73	73
14 Interb R Tr 6s '32	30¾	30¾	30¾
5 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 Int Agric 5s '52 st	102¾	102¾	102¾
69 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	19¾	18⅜	19¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	14¾	14½	14¾
5 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	12¼	12¼	12¼
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72½	71	71
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	68	67	68
27 Int Paper 6s '55	96	95	96
11 Int Paper 5s '47	103	102⅞	102⅞
18 Int TT 4½s '52	39	38⅞	38⅞
30 Int T&T 5s '55	42	41⅝	42
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1½	1½	1½
4 Jones&L'ghSt4½s '61	94½	94	94½
14 K C South 5s '50	64¼	64	64
3 K C South 2s '50	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Kans G&E 4½s 80	104	104	104
2 KinsCoEl&P 6s 97	156½	156½	156½
5 Kings Co Elev 4s 49	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
5 Koppers Co 4s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Kresge Found 3½s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Lac Gas 5½s 53	43½	43	43
16 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	30	30	30
1 Leh Val HTher5s54	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Leh Val NY4½s'40	42	42	42
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	16	16	16
30 Leh Val 5s2003 asd	15	14⅝	15
35 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Liggett & M 5s 51	129⅜	129	129⅜
8 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	97½	97½	97½
5 Loews 3½s 46	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	88⅜	88½	88½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82½	82½	82½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100	100	100
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92½	92½	92½
1 Louis &2N2un 4s 40	100⅛	100¾	100⅛
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51½	51½	51½
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	39¼	39½	39½
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	78½	78½	78½
5 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	42½	42½	42½
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	112	112	112
10 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101	101	101
1 M & StL 4s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	21½	21½	21½
14 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	1½	1¾	1¾
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	50	50	50
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6	6	6
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	63½	63½	63½
20 M1K1Tex 5s '62 A	17¼	16¾	16¾
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7¼	7¼	7¼
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14	14	14
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s) '49	2⅛	2	2⅛
14 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14	14	14
82 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14⅛	14	14
30 Mo Pac 5s '78 B	14⅛	14	14⅛
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	12½	12⅜	13⅜
26 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	14	14	14
38 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14⅛	14	14
40 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	32	32	32
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	50½	50⅛	50⅛
2 MonWPAPubSv4½s'60	109	108⅞	108⅞
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	40	40	40
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34⅜	34½	34½
17 Mor&Essex3½s2000	40½	40¼	40¼
6 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	108¼	107⅞	108¼
2 Or Sh Un grd 5s'46	113¾	116⅞	116⅞
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	113¾	111½	111½
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅝
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	85	84	84
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	43½	43½	43½
28 Pen Co 4s '63	102	101¾	102
2 Penn Ohio&Det 4½s'77	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 Penn P & L 3½s '69	107⅞	107½	107⅞
11 Penn RR gen 5s '68	108	108	108
1 Penn RR cn 4½s'65	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
22 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101½	101⅛	101⅜
9 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	87¼	87	87
2 Penn RR 4s '48	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Penn RR 4s'48 st	113	113	113
2 Penn RR 3¾s '70	88½	88½	88½
2 Penn RR 3½s '52	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	68	68	68
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	65½	65½	65½
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	57½	57½	57½
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111	111	111
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106	105¾	106
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¾	110⅞	110¾
10 PhReadC&Icv6s'49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110½	110¼	110½
3 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Pitt&WVa4½s'60C	44	44	44
20 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81	80½	81
31 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	54½	50	54½
8 PorRiATo6s'52unst	54	52½	54
30 PostalTel&CSs'53	17	16¾	17
1 PubSvcE&G3½s'68	111	111	111
1 PubSvcNJ3½s'68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
3 Radio Keith 6s '41	50¾	50½	50¾
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	69	69	69
6 RemRand4½s'56ww	98½	98	98
1 Repub Steel 4½s'61	94¾	94¼	94¼
3 Repub Steel 4½s'56	95½	95⅜	95⅜
3 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	106½	106½	106½
2 Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	96⅜	96½	96½
2 StLIM&SRy&G'33	55	54⅞	54⅞
2 StLIM&S4sR&G'33ct	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 St L S F 5s 50 B	10	10	10
65 St L S F 4½s '78	97⅛	9¾	9⅞
8 St L S F 4½s'78 ct st	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
1 St L S F 4½s'50 A ct	9½	9½	9⅝
5 St L S W 5s '52	20	20	20
10 St L S W rfg 5s '90	10⅜	10¼	10¼
3 St L S W 1st 4s '89	59	58¾	58¾
11 St P & K C Sh L 4½s '41	6	5½	5½
4 San Diego G & E 4s'65	110½	110½	110½
3 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	13¼	13¼	13¼
13 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
14 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	7¼	7	7¼
5 Seab A L rfg 4s '59	5	5⅛	5⅛
2 Seab-All Fla 6s '33 A ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Shell Un 2½s '54	95¼	95	95
10 Simmons cv 4s '52	99½	99¼	99¼
13 So Bell T & T 3s '79	103¾	103⅝	103¾
3 So Cal Gas 4s '65	110	110	110
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
38 Sou Pac 4½s '68	46½	45¾	46½
45 Sou Pac 4½s '81	46¼	45½	46
48 Sou Pac 4½s '69	46½	45½	46½
10 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	63½	63¼	63¼
2 Sou Pac ctf 4s '49	45	44½	45
49 Sou Pac 3¾s '46	54½	54	54
24 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	47¾	47⅛	47¾
6 South Ry 6½s '56	80½	80⅜	80⅜
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	77¾	77¼	77¾
21 South Ry cn 5s '94	88½	88	88
30 South Ry 5s '56	59½	59¼	59½
3 Su Ry 4s St L '51	71⅜	71½	71⅜
10 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107½	107⅜	107½
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '

Commerce and Finance

1939 Crop Volume 4 P. C. Above 1923-32 Pre-Drought Average

Business and Industry

7 P. C. Rise Seen in Call For Crude Oil

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines estimated the January domestic market demand for crude oil at 3,569,700 barrels daily, or a total of 110,660,000 for the month.

This, the bureau said, was 50,000 barrels, or 1 per cent less than the estimated December demand and 7 per cent more than the actual demand last January.

The Bureau estimated the January domestic market demand for motor fuel at 39,500,000 barrels or about 5 per cent more than the actual demand last January.

See Exports Above 1939

Exports of crude oil, it said, likely will total 5,750,000 barrels, compared with 6,000,000 forecast for December and with 4,477,000 actually exported last January. Motor fuel exports will approximate 3,800,000 barrels, compared with a December forecast of 4,600,000 and with 3,638,000 exported in January, 1939.

"Due to unfavorable exchange and shipping conditions," the bureau said, "no large increases in export demand are indicated as yet. Compared with a year ago, exports of lubricants may materially increase and a possible decrease in exports of regular grade gasoline may be balanced by increased shipments of aviation gasoline."

The bureau said that daily average crude oil production and runs to stills for the period Nov. 4-Dec. 2 totaled 3,624,000 and 3,510,000 barrels, respectively. During this period total crude oil stocks increased 2,713,000 barrels of which 789,000 were foreign stocks and 1,924,000 were domestic stocks.

Gasoline in Excess Supply

In recent months, the bureau said, large runs to stills at relatively high gasoline yields have resulted in an abnormal seasonal increase in gasoline stocks. Distillate fuel oil yields have not been increased sufficiently to build up stocks to an adequate seasonal level in proportion to increased demand.

Consequently, the bureau said, runs will probably be at a level that will result in at least the usual further increase in gasoline stocks during the first quarter of 1940.

"Present indications," it said, "are that the stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline will approximate new peaks of 80,000,000 barrels on Dec. 31, 1939, and 95,000,000 barrels on March 31, 1940."

It reported that stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline increased 3,250,000 barrels during November, bringing them to about 76,600,000 as of Nov. 30.

These stocks, the bureau said, are considerably higher than are necessary and may prove burdensome before the winter is over.

Bank Loans Again Show Rising Trend

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans to banks resumed an upward trend last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that banks in 101 leading cities boosted this type of loans $38,000,000 in the week ended December 13, more than overcoming small declines in the preceding two weeks. For the 101 cities, business loans have increased $501,000,000 in the last 17 weeks, and now total $4,416,000,000. This is $544,000,000 more than a year ago.

The largest increases last week were $9,000,000 in the Cleveland Federal Reserve district and $8,000,000 in New York City.

Canadian Relief Rolls Drop 16 P. C.

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — All classes of persons on relief in Canada in October last totaled 536,000, a slight decrease from September and a decrease of 16 per cent from October, 1938, according to statistics made public by Labor Minister McLarity.

Farm relief declined as compared with October, 1938. A total of 12,000 farmers, representing a farm population of 63,000, were receiving agricultural relief in October last, an increase of 18.3 per cent over September but a 62.5 per cent drop from October, 1938.

General Mills Announces Employees' Pension Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Directors of General Mills, Inc. have adopted a "contributory employees' pension system" which is to be presented to the stockholders for approval at a special meeting to be held on Dec. 18 at Wilmington, Del., according to an announcement by Donald D. Davis, President. The plan has been under consideration for several years, Mr. Davis stated.

All regular employees, officers and directors who are active in the conduct of the business other than that of director only are included in the arrangements, which provide for retirement allowances at the age of 65; disability allowances after 10 or more years of creditable service; special retirement allowance to those involuntarily released from the service after the age of 60, but before the age of 65; death benefits for those dying in active service; and return of contributions for members leaving the service prior to retirement.

The Bankers Trust Company, New York will be the trustee under the system and will be responsible for the safekeeping, investment and reinvestment of the pension fund.

Promoted

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Duane L. Peterson

Appointed General Manager of Butler Brothers' Baltimore house. He was formerly Director of Sales of the company, which is a national distributor of general merchandise. Mr. Peterson succeeds Mr. Louis C. Burr, who will retire on Feb. 1 after 51 years of service.

Steel Inventories Are Not Excessive, Declares Iron Age

NEW YORK (AP)—A check of steel inventories in the hands of consumers and distributors showed no excessive stocks, with the possible exception of tin plate, Iron Age said in its weekly survey.

Stocks of tin plate in the hands of can companies and mill warehouses, however, the survey said, would indicate a rather sharp decline in production of this item during the next several weeks.

The review added

"The downward trend in steel orders and specifications which has been in evidence during the past few weeks has not been checked, but is assuming no more than usual year-end proportions. While some consumers are relaxing pressure for shipments, presumably because of inventory and seasonal considerations, others are taking steel as rapidly as mills can supply them.

"Automobile manufacturers are pressing for steel deliveries as their assemblies reach almost record-breaking totals."

A decline of 2 points in ingot production this week to 89.5 per cent of capacity was attributed by the magazine principally to curtailment incident to plant repairs in Southern Ohio. Some mills were expected to taper operations as little as possible next week, but a further decline in ingot output was looked for in view of the Christmas holiday.

The sixth consecutive weekly decline carried the Iron Age scrap composite down to $17.83 a ton, a drop of 25 cents. Mill buying of scrap was extremely thin.

Canal Carriers Protest New Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Canal Carriers' Association has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reconsider a decision which fixed six cents a bushel as the minimum rail rate on grain from lake ports in the Buffalo area to North Atlantic ports.

The railroads had a seasonal rate of five cents which expired on November 30. The commission said five cents was less than a reasonable minimum.

"While this decision," said the canal carriers, "of course affirms our contention that the protest rate was unlawful, the rate found lawful still falls so far short of a rate which would answer the requirements of legitimate competition that we feel impelled to present this petition."

The association asked permission to argue before the entire commission.

Record Firestone Tire Sales in 1939

CLEVELAND, (AP) — Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. reported $6,722,045 net profit for 1939, after all charges. This compares with $5,258,041 for 1938 and is equal to $2.03 a share on common stock. The report was for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31.

Sales for the year were $160,119,022.08—the largest in history—compared with $141,882,681 the previous year, Earned surplus was $40,504,258 against $39,052,754 at the close of the 1938 year. Current assets totaled $89,564,381; a year ago they were $84,750,000.

Shipbuilders Announce $350,000 Expansion Plan

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A $350,000 expansion project, calling for the construction of a 500-foot side launching shipway, a large addition to one of the shop buildings, and several large traveling cranes, was announced by the Pusey & Jones Corporation, local shipbuilders.

The Merritt-Chapman Scott Corporation of New York City has been awarded the general contract for the launching ways and various other structures needed to complete the project. The contract for the cranes has been awarded the Clyde Iron Works of Duluth, Minn.

Farm Output 1 P. C. Under 1938 Crops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department's final crop report for the season showed that farm production during 1939 was nearly 4 per cent larger than the average of the 1923-32 "pre-drought period," despite a considerably smaller acreage harvest.

Crop land harvested this year was reported at 325,000,000 acres—the smallest since about 1915—compared with an average of 354,000,000 acres in the pre-drought period. Higher yields more than offset the reduction in acreage. This year's total farm production was said to have been about 1 per cent below last year.

Corn, Wheat Crops Larger

The final report, based on Dec. 1 conditions, placed the corn crop at 2,619,137,000 bushels, an increase of about 1 per cent over the November estimate of 2,591,063,000 bushels. The wheat crop was put at 755,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 2 per cent over the previous estimate of 739,445,000 bushels.

Other changes raised the flaxseed production from 17,439,000 to 20,330,000 bushels, the largest crop since 1930, and the soybean crop from 79,689,000 to 87,409,000 bushels, the largest on record.

The tobacco crop estimate, previously reported as the largest of record, was increased from 1,659,409,000 pounds to 1,770,000,000 pounds.

The reduction in crop acreages this year was said to have been due to several factors. These included large supplies of grain, cotton, hay, canned vegetables and several other important farm products on hand last spring, relatively low prices of some crops at planting time and "more general compliance" with the department's crop control programs.

A part of the reduction also resulted, the report said, from drought conditions in the Central Great Plains—conditions which have prevailed this fall to the detriment of next year's winter wheat crop.

Drought Cuts Acreage

The report said that in six Central Great Plains States which normally plant a fifth of the country's crop acreage, nearly a sixth of the acreage planted was lost because of the drought. Yields from remaining crops were "distressingly low," it was said.

On the other hand, the yield of cotton was unusually high in much of the South and the average of nearly 236 pounds per acre, which has been exceeded only in 1937, resulted in the production of the medium sized crop of nearly 11,800,000 bales from the smallest acreage picked in more than 40 years.

The corn crop was described as equally outstanding. Four States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, average 50 bushels per acre or better. Although yields were low in the western part of the corn belt, the United States average of 29.5 bushels per acre was the highest secured since 1920. It resulted in the third largest corn crop in 10 years from the smallest corn average harvested since 1898.

The report said the total gross tonnage of 13 major fruit crops for marketing during the 1939-40 season was about 1 per cent less than the record tonnage produced in 1937, but nearly 2 per cent larger than last year's production.

U. S. Gold Imports Slump Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports slumped again last week, dipping to $25,429,792.

In the preceding week, they had rocketed to $141,996,834.

The change, however, was primarily due to a drop in shipments from Canada to $3,735,481, contrasted with $115,176,653 in the preceding week.

Other important shipments listed by the Commerce Department for the week ended December 13 were $5,585,755 from Italy, $2,630,993 from the Netherlands, $3,420,384 from Switzerland, $4,327,211 from England and $2,087,765 from South Africa.

Silver imports increased slightly to $917,327, including $580,223 from Mexico and $126,350 from Canada.

The week's exports were $4,578 of gold and $232,412 of silver.

The department also reported that the total of gold deposited in the Federal Reserve Banks under earmark by foreign governments and central banks decreased $30,770,557 during the week, leaving about $1,030,000,000.

Army Contracts Total $6,680,857 in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—Army contracts totaling $8,680,857 awarded the last half of November were published by the War Department.

Among them were:

Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., ammunition, $568,948.

Ralph S. Herzog, Philadelphia, construction of laboratory, Aberdeen, Md., $266,971.

Globe Sales & Manufacturing Company, New York, working denim trousers, $190,560.

Champion Pants Manufacturing Company, New York, khaki cotton trousers, $115,995.

Hard Coal Shipments Top '38

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Shipments of hard coal in November, as reported to the anthracite institute, amounted to 3,329,218 tons, a decrease of 1,003,887 compared with October, but an increase of 161,870 over November last year.

NAM Platform Asks Industry To Face Its Responsibilities

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It seems that this column didn't do right last week by the Declaration of Principles of the National Association of Manufacturers, adopted at its recent pow-wow at the Waldorf-Astoria.

It wasn't a publicity document, after all. It was addressed to the members, not to the public.

And the burden of its theme was what industry should do to assume its own responsibilities, not what other people—like the government, or labor, or consumers—should do.

It was natural enough for it to be misjudged. These annual statements have traditionally consisted mostly of blasts at government, expressing in rather bulky wording the sentiments uttered by Clarence Day Senior in "God and My Father" in his daily post-prandial bout with his newspaper. But this time the Declaration was different.

And there was another excuse at hand for this column. It is pretty hard for a newspaperman to go through a document between 8,000 and 9,000 words long and get it right, when its true characteristics only begin to appear in the second or third thousand words and he has a half dozen speeches to go through too.

Departs From Tradition

The very title of this year's Declaration indicates the departure from tradition. It is called a "Declaration of Principles Relating to the Conduct of American Industry." That means the writers intended to mind their own business first. The 1938 statement, by contrast, was headed, "Industry's Program for American Progress." That might mean a program for everybody's conduct.

Speaking broadly, the same platform is in both programs. But the emphasis is different. The 1938 program (which is laudably shorter) got into swing with a boldable currency standards" and "immediate, genuine, and determined steps toward a complete balancing of the national budget." It went on to score "schemes to create purchasing power by artificial re-distribution. . . ." and to discuss "Regulation versus Control." It attacked the "mounting tax burden," called for government economy, criticised government competition, and urged the "removal of existing obstacles."

This year's program starts off quite differently. It "calls upon the managers of industry to continue to do their part in assuring the fruits of (the) system (of free enterprise) to the American people."

It calls for the kind of industrial management that "commands the confidence of employees; that affords the opportunity for individual leadership at every organizational level; that leads rather than drives; that manages from the bottom up, as well as from the top down; that gives human ability, wherever found, its full chance. . . ."

Challenge to Management

It says "It is not the purpose of this statement to cite again the various governmental measures which have served to impede economic recovery. Rather, it is the intention to deal from the positive standpoint with those policies which must be observed in the field of industrial management if industry is to be permitted to contribute its full part towards national unity and strength . . . it is in the sphere of its own immediate activity that the challenge to industrial management lies. . . ."

This sounds like house-cleaning, or preparing to come before the bar of public opinion with clean hands.

From here on the theme of the "declaration" seems to run as follows.

"The problem is that of expanding production . . . with the widest possible distribution of real purchasing power . . . industry must do its part in contributing, in its own sphere, to the attainment of this objective, and (the Congress of American Industry) calls upon the managers of industry to follow with renewed effort a course that will enable this contribution to be made . . . It is fitting that the managers of industry should do their part in serving this program so that, carried to its fulfillment in our time, it can yield to the men and women of America a measure of opportunity and security such as the world has never known."

Three-Way Responsibility

There follows a serious try at formulating a three-way responsibility of industrial management—toward consumers, toward employees, and toward stock-holders.

Toward consumers the responsibility is to cut costs so that prices may be reduced and demand stimulated; and to extend research as one means of cutting costs or improving quality.

Toward employees the responsibility is to give reasonable working hours, maximum regularity and continuity of employment; to cushion the effect of technological advances on the individual employee; and to accept the free interchange of ideas and negotiation by any method acceptable to employer and employee. "The employee should have the right to join any labor organization he wishes, or none at all, as he may himself deem best in his own interests. The action he takes in this regard should be arrived at as a matter of his own free will and volition, without coercion, duress, or intimidation from any sources."

The responsibility toward the stock-holder is to make money, and the incentive of profit is repeatedly stressed.

This is a surprising document. It is idealistic, leaving it open to the charge of hypocrisy, for the borderline between idealism and hypocrisy is a vague one. It sets standards that not all members of the NAM live up to or want to live up to, and it reflects an inner-council defeat of the more rough-and-tough elements in the Association.

It is remarkable for the lack of stress it places on outside attacks on business. To the implied charge that industrial management must be sheared of authority because it does not assume responsibility, it replies by implication that "we must accept responsibility if we are to have authority."

Sales of Pork Exceed Demand for Beef And Veal for First Time in Five Years

CHICAGO (AP)—The United States pork scarcity of the last five years has passed into history, the Institute of American Meat Packers said.

It reported that for the first time in five years current consumption of pork, exclusive of lard, exceeds consumption of beef and veal combined.

American consumers ate approximately as much pork in the first 10 months of 1939 as they did in all of 1936 or 1937 and nearly 20 per cent more than in 1935.

Lower prices have accompanied the greater abundance of pork. Hog market supply has returned to a normal level, with hog marketings for the past week estimated to be the largest since February, 1934.

The Government estimates hog marketings for the year which began last October 1 will be about 47,000,000 head compared with 39,750,000 head the preceding year and 31,000,000 in the 1934-35 season. The average for the five years preceding October 1, 1933 was 46,500,000 head.

The droughts of 1934 and 1936 and the Government's production control program reduced the national hog population sharply. During this period hog prices skyrocketed to their highest level of the decade. Increased production the past few years with a return to pre-drought hog marketing volume has been accompanied by declining prices since the peak was reached in 1937. Hog values here now are the lowest in five years.

Lower Argentine Wheat Crop Seen

CHICAGO (AP)—The Argentine crop estimate of a 147,000,000 bushels wheat harvest compared with 336,000,000 bushels last season indicates the surplus above home consumption for the coming year will be approximately 120 to 140 million bushels, including the carryover of approximately 73,000,000 bushels of old grain, traders said.

This would be less than exports in 1939 and some of this grain undoubtedly would have to be held for carryover purposes.

In only two of the last 24 years has Argentine production been as small. The 1916 crop totaled 84,000,000 bushels and the 1935 crop 141,000,000 bushels.

Some fear also was expressed that because of frost and rust much of the Argentine wheat may be low grade and not fit for milling. However, some experts pointed out that last year at this time estimates of Argentine production were as low as 260,000,000 bushels, but the crop finally turned out to be 336,000,000 bushels.

Publishes N. E. Community Statistical Abstracts

The Bureau of Business Research of Boston University College of Business Administration has just published a recently completed report, "New England Community Statistical Abstracts," showing in condensed form statistical data regarding 175 leading trade and industrial centers in New England.

Prepared for the Industrial Development Committee of the New England Council, these abstracts have been designed to provide business executives with a ready reference to information which will aid them in selecting locations for factories, stores, warehouses, and branch offices.

They also provide valuable data for use in market studies; in determining market potentials; in planning sales territories and sales quotas; in appraising financial investments; in evaluating social and economic factors of a community; and for other purposes where comprehensive statistical data regarding a given community are of value.

Marshall Field Stock Is Offered in Exchange Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—Holders of 108,984 out of 296,190 shares of Marshall Field and Co. 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock have accepted its exchange offer in connection with the recently approved reorganization plan.

The offer contemplated that each 6 per cent share would be exchanged for one half a 6 per cent share, second series, and 2¾ common shares. The company also has offered to buy 82,733 6 per cent cumulative preferred shares at $83.50 each after payment of accrued and current dividends amounting to $10.50 a share. This offer expires January 4.

Stanley Hits Public Bidding On New Issues

WASHINGTON (AP) — Harold Stanley, President of Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc., told the Monopoly Committee Tuesday that public bidding on securities of the country's largest corporations tended toward "over-pricing, poor character of securities, and elimination of small dealers" in the investment banking field.

The head of the investment house formed by J. P. Morgan and Company as a result of the 1933 Banking Act, offered this opinion when Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), committee chairman, said there was "public interest" in whether large issues should be handled by public bidding or private negotiation.

Hits Public Bidding

Testimony this week and last was that J. P. Morgan and Company and later Morgan, Stanley & Co., had controlled about $2,000,000,000 of bonds issued by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries.

Mr. O'Mahoney reminded the hearing that the Interstate Commerce Commission had ordered public bidding on railroad financing through railroad trust certificates.

Mr. Stanley, who quit as a Morgan partner to head Morgan, Stanley & Co., after the 1933 act ordered banks of deposit to quit the securities field, said that in the case of the Telephone company it "was much better" to handle these bonds by "private negotiation."

"Public bidding leads to a sort of catch-as-catch-can situation lacking the intimate relationship needed between a large corporation and its financial advisers," the gray-haired investment banker testified.

"Public bidding tends toward over-pricing, poor character of securities, elimination of small dealers, and also tends to larger concentration than exists today."

George Whitney, senior partner in J. P. Morgan and Company, told the committee that representatives of three large investment banking houses matched coins in June, 1935, to decide which one should lead a syndicate underwriting a $12,000,000 railroad securities issue.

Says Company's Acts Lawful

The coin matching was necessary, the dignified Wall Street banker testified before an amused committee, because J. P. Morgan and Company refused to decide which firm should lead the underwriting and the investment bankers were unable to agree.

The coin-matching incident came up as Peter Nehemkis, counsel for the committee in its investment banking study, questioned Messrs. Whitney, Anderson and Swan about several millions of dollars of railroad securities handled between June 16, 1934 and September, 1935.

The banking act of 1933 required Morgan and Company to get out of the securities field at the start of this period and the investment banking firm of Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc., was not formed until the latter date.

Mr. Nehemkis presented tables to show that Morgan and Company supervised railroad issues in this period that involved about $700,000 in commissions for investment bankers.

The youthful Securities Exchange attorney asked Mr. Whitney and Mr. Anderson, Morgan partners, if they thought the action of J. P. Morgan and Company had complied with the 1933 act requiring banks of deposit to get out of the securities business.

Mr. Whitney replied in the affirmative, explaining that J. P. Morgan and Company had been financ dviser to these railroads "for many, many years and there is nothing in the banking law that required us to cease financial advice."

Witness

© Harris & Ewing

George Whitney

Senior partner in J. P. Morgan & Co.

England's Purchases Abroad in November Advance 36 Per Cent

LONDON (AP)—England's purchases abroad during November, the third month of the war, increased 36 per cent over the preceding month, the British Board of Trade reported.

The report placed imports for the past month at £83,988,000, an increase of £22,146,536 over October and £6,014,382 more than November, 1938.

Great Britain exported £37,360,372 of British products in November, 52 per cent or £12,737,487 over the previous month. However, this figure was £5,562,896 less than November a year ago.

Re-exports during the month came to £2,740,000, bringing total exports to approximately £40,100,000. Excess of imports over exports was around £43,888,000.

(Although the Bank of England has fixed the value of the pound sterling at $4.03, the above figures are impossible of exact translation in United States currency, owing to wide fluctuations in foreign exchange markets.)

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States dropped to 203 during the week ended Dec. 14 from 231 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with 216 in the comparable 1938 week.

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Former Duty On Sugar From Cuba Restored

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House has announced that President Roosevelt had signed a proclamation restoring former import duties on Cuban sugar.

No details were given, nor was it announced whether the new duty would be at the rate of 90 cents a hundred pounds, which was in effect before sugar quotas were suspended. Since the suspension the import duty on Cuban sugar has been $1.50.

Before the White House announcement the President had told reporters at his press conference that he had signed eight documents bearing on the Cuban-American trade agreement and that one of them called for restoration of the quota system.

Stephen T. Early, Press Secretary, subsequently said the Chief Executive had made a slip of the tongue and what he had really signed was a document "restoring sugar duties."

Under a modified agreement with Cuba just announced, it was said the United States, in return for certain export concessions, would restore the 90-cent duty whenever the quota system was revived.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported sugar imports totaled 4,493,303 short tons, raw value, during the first 11 months of this year.

Imports during the corresponding period last year amountd to 4,568,554 short tons.

The imports were from these sources: Cuba, 1,590,394 short tons; Philippines, 961,060; Puerto Rico, 1,036,514; Hawaii, 853,724; Virgin Islands, 5,566, and foreign countries other than Cuba, 46,042.

The report showed that Puerto Rico has shipped considerably in excess of its quota allotment of 806,642 short tons. The quotas were suspended, however, by President Roosevelt in September after prices advanced somewhat sharply. Lifting of the quotas left all producing areas free to market without restrictions.

Air-Conditioning for Store

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Installation of an air-conditioning system at a cost of $700,000 was announced by Famous-Barr Co. of the May Department Stores. Stix, Baer & Fuller Department Store announced a $1,000,000 improvement program Dec. 9, including about $400,000 for air-conditioning.

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BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, sunny room, street floor, water in closet; smaller room, 3d floor; permanent, transients. Com. 9323.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-50 Murray St.—Large rooms in attractive home for business men, students; convenient transit; single $8.00, double $12.00. Independence 3-2033.

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OFFICE MAN, experienced warehouse and trucking, will accept any position in this or any other business. Write Box L-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS - companion, 26; French, German, English; kindergarten training; piano; best references. Call Aspinwall 9292 (Brookline, Mass.).

REFINED American, experienced housekeeper, excellent cook, wishes full charge adult home appreciating capable person taking real interest; useful motherless household, practitioner, institution. Write Box B-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEAMSTRESS work by day, mind children evenings; excellent references. NE. 9-6832. Write M. Grandel, 25-40 86 St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me Tel. Somerset 0678. 0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Order your Turkey from
TERMINAL MARKET
PREVITI BROS., Inc.
Prime Meats and Poultry
Phone 4-6195
ATLANTIC and MISSOURI AVE.

Come and Visit
Holiday House
Holiday House (on the 7th Floor) was decorated by members of the Little Gardens Club, Research Club and Women's Club, and the rooms were judged by a committee of three for good taste and originality. Come and see the rooms that won first, second and third places.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Avenue 2124 Atlantic Avenue
1700 Pacific Avenue

Dial 4-7424 Telegraph Del. Service
Harry Hasson
FLORIST
1744 Pacific Ave.

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Season's Best Wishes
to All Monitor Readers from
THE REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
14 South Harrison Street

E. H. VANDIVER
Extends Sincere and Cordial Greetings for a Joyous Christmas and a Bright and Happy New Year
38 N. Arlington Ave. OR 3-9571

CRAMP'S ART STORE
505 Main Street
PICTURES
FRAMING
REGILDING
RESTORING

THE IDEAL MARKET
Wishes All Monitor Readers A Joyous Christmas and a Bright and Happy New Year
232 Springdale Ave. OR 3-1542

WILLIAM HAIRDRESSER
Extends to Monitor Readers a Very Happy Christmas and New Year
19 South Harrison St.

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
ARLINGTON PLACE Or 6-8000

Gifts that are Inexpensive but Useful
Lingerie, hose, and sportswear
RUBY LANE STORES
500 Central Avenue at Evergreen Place

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

A timely gift for anyone

A fine assortment of latest models
GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
18 WASHINGTON PLACE

Christmas Ice Cream Forms, Party Cakes and Sandwiches
Catering to the Public Since 1896
ANGLAIS
539 Main Street OR 3-0927-8

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

The Gift of Beauty
A PERMANENT
by
GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
84 No. Walnut Street OR 5-9750

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

WEAVER'S
47 East Palisade Avenue
A department store for your convenience. Complete assortment of fresh new merchandise. Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Dress Accessories, Linens, Beddings, Curtains, Draperies, Silks, Woollens, Dress-cottons, Notions, and Sewing Needs, Millinery. Mail and Phone Orders promptly filled.
Telephone Englewood 3-5800

Flowers by Wire
ART FLOWER SHOP
8 N. Dean Street
Gladden Each Day with Flowers
Phone Englewood 3-0884, 3-0885

EDITH KERR
13 Dean Street
All Winter Dresses
Reduced to $5 and $10
Englewood 3-4948

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
188 Main Street, Hackensack
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J. 96 Main Street, Paterson

HOBOKEN

Spread Christmas Cheer with Plants and Flowers in the home, they will delight everybody. Lovely selections can be had at
GRULICH & SONS
616 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J. 2828 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

SAVIDI'S DELICATESSEN
Homemade Salads
Chicken Chow Mein Daily
FREE DELIVERY
Maplewood Ave. SO 2-3843

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Full line of candies in many colors. Our own quality chocolates for gifts. Baskets of fruit for shut-ins and gifts for Christmas.
All table delicacies suitable for Christmas and the Holidays.
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

DARE'S FLOWERS
Give Christmas Joy with Gifts of Flowers and Plants
MEMBER F. T. D.
92 Baker St. SO 2-1676

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Individual Millinery
HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Silver
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 Church Street

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
565 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

INVISIBLE IDENTIFICATION PREVENTS LOSSES
Homestyle Laundry
103 Walnut St. Montclair 2-0081

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
15-19 Orange Rd., 684 Bloomfield Ave.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

THE PLAY SHOP
Toys—Dolls—Games
For all ages
31 Church St. Montclair 3-1629

GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS
Books, Stationery, Artwares
Leather Goods, Frames, Cameras, Games
Madisons
427 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MONT. 2-1653

GIFTS
for Everyone
AT
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, New Jersey

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fashionable Apparel for Smart Women
PREGER'S
344 GEORGE STREET

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery, Office Equipment
Greeting Cards, Books, Toys, Gifts
239-241 Main St. OR 3-2243

Phone OR 3-0700
Olsen's Hollywood Floral Shoppe
Floral Artists
87-89 Main Street Orange

SOUTH ORANGE

Sickley Bros.
FUEL OIL COAL
Building Materials
2 West South Orange Avenue
SO 2-1840

PATERSON

COOKE COAL & OIL CO.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
'blue coal'—Fuel Oil
Phone Pa. 2-1784 Paterson WX7010

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Quality Meats, Poultry and Fish
R. M. Foy Quality Market
442 East Fifth Street, Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PLFD. 6-4262, 6-4562

RED BANK

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
RED BANK 1967-J
28 Broad Street Red Bank

Jones Filling Stations
ESSO SERVICE and GENERAL REPAIRS
ATLAS TIRES—BATTERIES—SUPPLIES
Prepare Your Car for Winter
RED BANK, N. J.
Phones 1845—3828—1294

SCHNEIDER'S MARKET
Quality Meats, Fruit, Vegetables and Groceries. Free Delivery
TEL. NO. 2653
21 West Front St., Red Bank, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

H. C. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints
Norge Home Appliances
Farnsworth Radios
205 Main St. Hack. 2-3009

RIDGEWOOD

The Greenery Flower Shop Inc.
TELEGRAPH FLORIST
36 Oak Street Phone 6-0285

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS, Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue, Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2, Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

BERGEN DAIRIES
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods and Crosse & Blackwell Products
29 Oak Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Free Delivery
Phone RIdgewood 6-5528

Schweinfurth Florists
Beautiful Display of Christmas Wreaths Poinsettias and Christmas Flowers
43 N. Van Dien Avenue
Ridgewood
6-4760, 6-4761

RUTHERFORD

BORSCHNECK & NOTT
INC.
"Flowers of Distinction"
Beautify your home with seasonable decorations.
Centre pieces—door garlands—novelty candle arrangements.
Also Gift Suggestions
Ru. 2-1552 96a PARK AVENUE

Beginning January 2, 1940
C. F. COOK
will confine his business to the
REPAIR AND SALE OF VACUUM CLEANERS AND SEWING MACHINES
Prompt response to your calls
Ru. 2-2329 78 Feronia Way

SUMMIT

You Can Find
Christmas Gifts
for the Whole Family at
B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
(The Store with Two Entrances)
408 Springfield Ave. 29 Maple St.

Everything for your holiday table
CENTRAL MARKET
Sum. 6-4211-2-3-4 366 Springfield Ave.

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Deliv'y Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
Furniture Can Be Cleaned
The Charge Is Moderate
37 Union Place Summit 6-2122—23

Tree Holders and Lights
Gifts for the Home
Flexible Flyer Sleds
ARTHUR MANSER
431 Springfield Avenue

TEANECK

Cheery Wreaths in All Sizes
Table Centerpieces
All Kinds of Christmas Plants
Osmar Eickhoff
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-7070

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
MILK
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

Give Practical Gifts
WM. LUDEWIG
Housefurnishings Glass
Hardware Paints
319 Queen Anne Rd. Tea. 6-4991

TRENTON

MRS. PITMAN'S PANTRY
Try our Home-Made Cookies, Candies and Pies For CHRISTMAS
278 Hillcrest Ave. Tel. 2-9658

Dorothy Lee Flower Shop
Christmas Plants
Decorations and Flowers
MRS. EVA R. BLAKE, Mgr.
4 West End Ave., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 5857

UNION CITY

BOB SHORT
Furnishing for Men
Practical Gifts
784 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Phone 7-1545

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westinghouse Oil Burner
Completely Installed with 275 Gal. Fuel Tank
$225.00
Estimates on all types of heating
All other Westinghouse Appliances.
Complete Boiler Burner Units, $319.00

VAN BROS., INC.
18 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
Open Evenings WE 2-1718

Season's Greetings To All
Phone We. 2-3042

BIVONA BROS.
Free Delivery Service
108-110 W. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

Let your Christmas List include Flowers, Plant or Dish-Garden Novelties priced from
$1.00 up
DOERRER & SONS
CONSERVATORIES
167 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Cameras and Photographic Supplies
Make Lasting Christmas Gifts
WESTFIELD STUDIOS
INCORPORATED
"at the Sign of the Camera"
232 East Broad St., Ph. Westfield 2-0239

Christmas Special
BELL CENTER BRICK
Vanilla Ice Cream with a Center of Cherry Ice Cream
59c a Quart
Darby's Drug Store
Cor. South and Summit Aves. Ph. WE 2-1198

Peter Krup
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring and Furrier
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning
23 Elm Street Tel. WE. 2-3661

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418,

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done In Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

WEST NEW YORK

Sincere and Expert Service and an unequaled selection of
FINE JEWELRY AND GIFTS
Awaits you at Rad's
They are priced to induce your buying for Cash
L. J. Rad JEWELER
BERGENLINE AVE. at 56th ST.
West New York, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Wetherhold & Metzger The Store of Famous Shoes
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St.
Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture — Elec Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
615 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's Phoenix, Gold Stripe and No Mend Hosiery
Ideal for Gifts

It's not what you spend! It's that you thought to send Flowers for Christmas
RYAN'S
351 West 8th St. Phone 78-275

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

For Christmas Gifts
Give Fruit Baskets
DAUGHERTY
Quality Food Market
Second and State Streets
PHONE 8274

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Custom Made Clothes
Rear of 19 N 3rd St.

FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
Economy Family Flat Bundle
10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

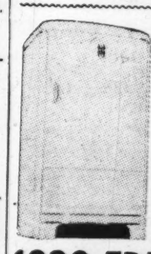
MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown


The World's
FIRST Cold Wall Refrigerator
Preserves foods better than before possible.
1939 FRIGIDAIRE
An utterly new and different way of building a refrigerator, developed by Frigidaire. The famous Meter-Miser cuts current costs. Don't miss it!

W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Road Feis. Ogontz 12-73-74

THE CEDAR CHEST
A. J. Miller, 3rd
For the Man on Your Christmas List
414 York Road Open Evenings

PHILADELPHIA

Last Minute Shoppers Note!
Don't run all over town—spend your time and energy on *one floor* where there is always a good selection of Cards and Gifts!
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. Broad (Arcade)
5603 N. Broad (Olney Ave.)

RCA Radios
Sales—Service
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

AMPLIFICATION
Radio—Phonographs—Records
CAPEHART SALON
Shryock Radio Company
215 So. 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pen 4404

ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange
109 So. 18th St., Phila. RIT. 1882
Phone Orders gladly taken.
HOME MADE PASTRIES
of all kinds on sale and to order

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION B'JREAU

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. at 1 Pri. Eves Phone Ger 5812

PITTSBURGH
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"MERRY CHRISTMAS"
AND GAY, CAREFREE FORMALITY IN A NEW GOWN! Sizes 9 to 40.
The Wardrobe
190 N. CRAIG ST. SCHENLEY 1813

READING
Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

101 Separate Gift Shops
. . . all under one roof
POMEROY'S
READING, PA.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

FLOWERS
Giles, The Florist
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168

SCRANTON
UNDERSTANDING AND GOOD WILL
Our understanding of the requirements of our customers enables us to make transactions so satisfactory that they create and maintain good will.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
Member F. D. I. C.

Cameron and Company
announce the opening of new shop at
219 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
for the Sale of Hosiery, Underwear, Linens, Cotton Dresses, Notions and Domestics
All first grade merchandise.
We shall be pleased to serve the Monitor readers.

Perhaps you need a Permanent, a Finger Wave or Facial
FENWICK Beauty Shops
516 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton
4 South 7th St., Stroudsburg
6 W. Market St., Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY
SELECT FOOD MARKET
Sewickley's Complete Food Store
Headquarters for
Fine Holiday Foods and GIFT Fruit Baskets
510 Beaver St.
Tel. 1900

"Myt It's GOOD When It Comes From"
Kleindienst's Home
438 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

L. S. YOUNG
Commercial Stationer
For a GIFT: ESTERBROOK Fountain Pens, $1.25 and $1.50
Office Furniture Office Systems
512 Hill Street, Sewickley, Pa.

WALNUT AUTOMOBILE CO.
SEE THE 1940 CHEVROLET
412 Walnut St. Tel. 364

Christmas Greens
Potted Plants for Gifts
Colonial Flower Shop
417 BROAD STREET TEL. 545

SWARTHMORE
Christmas Gifts
May we help you solve the problem?
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
On the Corner
SWARTHMORE 857 We Deliver

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE
(Continued)

INSURANCE
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Philadelphia

UPPER DARBY
The Christmas Shop
for Men
A Gift from Weil's will be sure to please him
Arrow Shirts, Arrow Neckwear, Stetson Hats, Hickok Belts and Suspenders, Daniel Hays Gloves, Interwoven Hose, Robes, Leather Jackets, Polo Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Schick Electric Razors
WEIL'S MEN'S SHOP
6932 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Open Evenings

Upper Darby Headquarters for
Arrow Shirts, Arrow Ties, Arrow Underwear, Botany Ties, Interwoven Hosiery, Stetson Hats
MOORE'S
7038 TERMINAL SQ.
Formerly West Garrett Rd.

C. EDWIN CROTHERS
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry for Christmas
CASH or CREDIT
101 Fairfield Ave., Upper Darby
OPEN EVENINGS

HOME HEATING
Air Conditioning — Oil Burners
Bathrooms Remodeled
ALEXANDER HEATING CO.
119 MARLBOROUGH ROAD
E. Alexander Bowie, Prop. Boulevard 1351

SCHNEIDER'S
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM for Christmas
23 S. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
BLVD. 2731

JONAS TOY SHOP
7028 TERMINAL SQUARE
Formerly called West Garrett Rd.
Ask for our Billy and Ruth catalog of the newest toys.
Christmas Cards
Upper Darby Open Evenings

VOGEL'S flowers
Blvd. 45
Deliver and Telegraph Anywhere
When it is a matter of quality
7052 W. Garret Road, Upper Darby
17 and Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
RITTENHOUSE 8843

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne
Phone Madison 63
Interboro Laundry, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave
Lansdowne, Pa.

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

WILKES-BARRE
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

ABBIE M. JAYNE GENERAL INSURANCE CO.
Insurance, Including Life
"WHERE TO BUY IT"
303 Dime Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre

YORK
The Lingerie Shop
House Coats $1.98 up
Robes, Blouses, Lingerie
Sportswear "Kickernick" garments.
11 SO. BEAVER STREET
Christmas Fur Sale
Newest Styles in Fur Coats, Chubbies, Neckpieces
Specially priced for the holidays. All merchandise at ½ price for cash to reduce our stock before 1940.
YORK FUR SHOP

ANNETTE BEAUTY SALON
38 South Beaver St.
Anna Strayer
Phone 6221

For Foot Comfort
buy Vitality SHOES at
Reineberg's 19 South George St.

HAINES
THE SHOE WIZARD
Shoes for the Family
Slippers, Goloshes and Rubbers
231 N. Geoerge Street

Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How Photographs Can Be Sent by Wire?

The development of the photo-electric cell is largely responsible for the success achieved in sending pictures by wire. A photo-electric cell is a vacuum tube whose electrical properties vary with the variation of intensity of light that falls on the cell.

In the "wirephoto" method of sending a photograph by wire, an ordinary print is wrapped round a metal drum or cylinder in the sending machine. This drum is made to revolve by means of an electric motor, and turns at a constant speed.

The light from a lamp in the sending machine is passed through a condensing lens and focused as a tiny spot of light on the print. This light is reflected back from the surface of the photograph and strikes the photo-electric cell.

The amount of light striking the cell varies with the shade of the point on the photograph from which it is reflected. A white surface is a good reflecter of light, but a black surface tends to absorb rather than to reflect light. Thus, when the spot of light passes over a white portion of the photo, a strong beam of light is reflected to the photo-electric cell. The various tones of gray and the black which make up the picture reflect lessened amounts of light to the cell, which translates all the variations into electrical impulses.

As the drum revolves it also moves along its horizontal axis, so the tiny spot of light travels slowly and steadily across the picture in a series of closely parallel paths and covers the entire surface of the photograph in its travels.

The electrical impulses set up by the impact of the light on the photo-electric cell is amplified and sent by means of energy provided by a 90-volt dry cell battery over the wires to the receiving instrument.

The receiving machine, which has a drum which revolves at exactly the same speed as that in the sending machine, reverses the process and changes the varying electrical impulses into light variations identical with those reflected from the original photographs, and the "wired" pictures can be reproduced almost as perfectly as the original.
—W. P. Keasbey.

Two Thirds Are Sixes

Two thirds of all passenger automobiles made in the United States and Canada last year had six-cylinder engines.

Times Have Changed

In 1910, a motorist could count on buying six automobile tires for a car every year to keep up replacements.

These Sheep Follow Mary to the Dining Room

Monitor Camera Club from Alma Clausen, Roundup, Montana

"WPA" on some western ranches means "Women Pamper Animals"

Daily Quotation

WOULDST thou taste to the full the sweetness
Of life: Then keep thyself low at humility's feet.
The sweetest of the cane is the part that grows
Nearest the earth.—FEISI.

A Lesson From a Coin

Once there fell into my hands a plugged quarter. My first thought was to pass it on, as it had come to me unnoticed, and I felt entitled to receive as much in turn. My sober second thought was to do nothing of the kind. I could see that plugged quarter wending its way from hand to hand for years to come, troubling and worrying everybody as to how they might pass it; and I could see that in a few years it might have disturbed the peace of over ten thousand people. And I thought what a vast amount of trouble I might head off by a little self-sacrifice. So I just took a hammer and mashed that quarter so flat it could never be passed again.

To this day there has not been another bad coin passed on me.

This lesson is especially applicable to petty discords, gossip, and unpleasant things we hear about others. Let us deny ourselves the foolish satisfaction of voicing them again, but just crush them flat every time they come to us. It will save a great deal of trouble for other people, and this counterfeit intelligence will become less frequently passed on us. And instead of the false testimony concerning man and the universe, we shall be hearing the true evidence of spiritual harmony.—Waldo Pondray Warren, in Christian Science Sentinel of July 6, 1899.

Party Fun

A Golf Contest

1. On every menu.....Roll
2. An afternoon function....Tee
3. A kitchen necessity....Spoon
4. An organization.....Club
5. Spring vegetables....Greens
6. The American emblem..Eagle
7. Given for charity.....Ball
8. A taxi's necessity.....Driver
9. A sports prize.....Cup
10. First part of party.....Par
11. Exclusive social set....Cleek
12. An untruth.....Lie
13. An uncertain risk....Hazard
14. A harbinger of spring..Birdie
15. Found on pine trees....Pitch
16. Something to hang on to Hook
17. A disadvantage....Handicap
18. To come very near..Approach
19. What we do when we accomplish little.....Putter
20. A portion of bread.....Slice

—Mrs. E. B. Randolph, Wis.

Popularizing English

Hollywood movies are given credit for helping to popularize the English language in South America.

In Lighter Vein

A Scottish Webster

An optimist and a pessimist were defined by a speaker at a meeting in Falkirk the other day as follows:

"An optimist is a man who sees a light that isn't there, and a pessimist is the fool who tries to blow it out."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Holiday Lament

Oh, let us be happy,
And full of good cheer
For the holidays come
But once every year.

But spare us, oh, spare us
From the well-meaning friend
Who slips us a gift,
When we've no more to send!

Careful

Jenny, hugging her favorite doll that had lost both arms and its hair, went to visit a ten-months-old cousin she had never seen before. After eyeing the baby for several minutes, she asked: "How long have you had her, Aunty Emily?"

"Just ten months, dear," her Aunt replied.

Jenny transferred her critical gaze to her battered doll, and observed: "Well, I must say you certainly have taken good care of her!"

—Grit

Using His Bean

Bobby (squeezing toothpaste from the tube): "How much may I take, Mother?"

Mother: "Oh, a little, about as big as a bean."

Then Bobby squeezed the tube and out shot the paste.

Mother: "Oh, not so much! I said 'as big as a bean.'"

Bobby: "Yes, but this is a string bean."—Christian Index.

As You Like It

"Honey," madam? Yes, we have two brands—the Quality of Mercy brand and the Kristal Klear brand."

"Is there any difference between them?"

"Yes, madam; the first is not strained."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fair Exchange

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Late one afternoon at the close of a busy day of Christmas shopping, a group of weary women and children stood in a large department store, waiting for the elevator. A little girl said plaintively, "Grandma, I am almost too tired!"

In a cheery voice the grandmother answered, "We shall soon be home. And after a nice dinner, do you know what we're going to do? We'll put all our packages and the pretty wrapping paper and the gay Christmas ribbons on the library table. Then we'll wrap the gifts. You may choose the paper and ribbon and wrap the present for Uncle John's new baby."

"That will make us all glad!" the child exclaimed in a voice at once free from any trace of weariness. "That baby will be so happy. I want to wrap those little snuggies in the blue paper with the silver stars and . . ."

No more was heard, for the elevator had reached the street floor. But the countenances of all who had heard the enthusiastic planning to make others happy had changed from drawn lines of weariness to an expression of rest and happiness.

Daily Anecdote

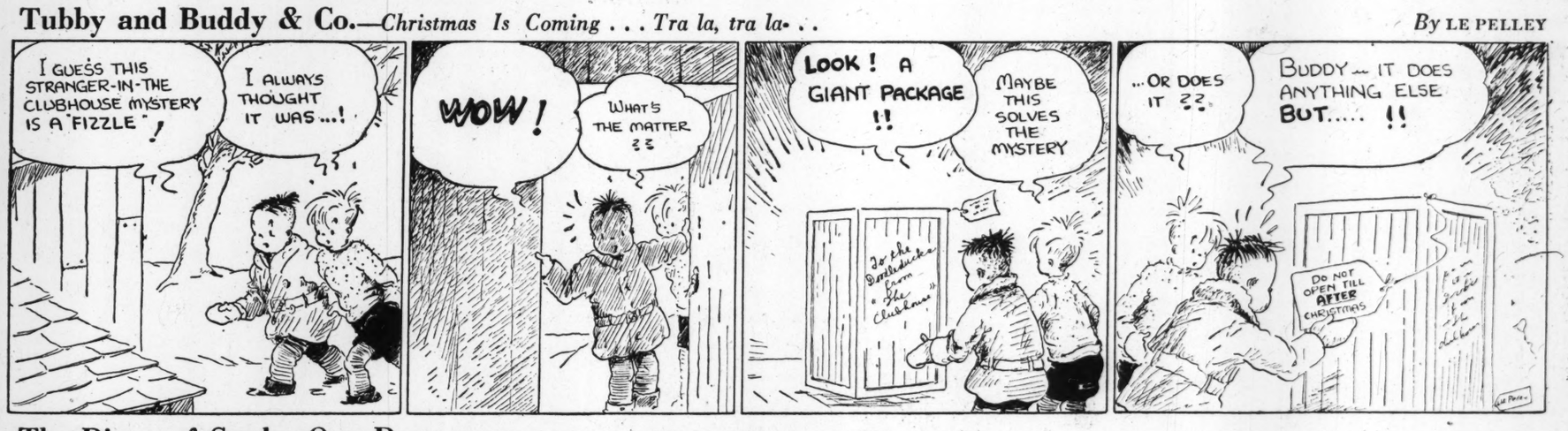
Working Together

One of the most graphic illustrations of the proper attitude toward the social life of the various races, and their dependency one upon the other, was given by Booker T. Washington, the noted Negro educator, in his great address at the Atlanta Exposition.

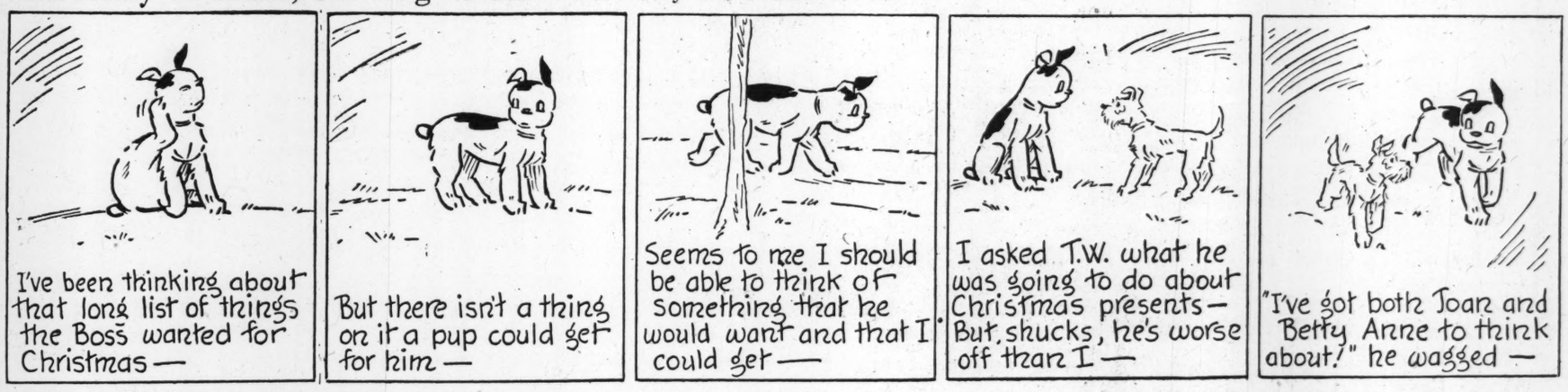
Holding up his hand with his fingers extended and separated, he cried, "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers"; then, closing his hand, he concluded, "yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Christmas Is Coming . . . Tra la, tra la- . . .*

By LE PELLEY


I GUESS THIS STRANGER-IN-THE CLUBHOUSE MYSTERY IS A FIZZLE!
I ALWAYS THOUGHT IT WAS...!
WOW!
WHAT'S THE MATTER ??
LOOK! A GIANT PACKAGE !!
MAYBE THIS SOLVES THE MYSTERY
...OR DOES IT ??
BUDDY — IT DOES ANYTHING ELSE BUT..... !!
DO NOT OPEN TILL AFTER CHRISTMAS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*At Least I Have Only One Present to Get—.*


I've been thinking about that long list of things the Boss wanted for Christmas —
But there isn't a thing on it a pup could get for him —
Seems to me I should be able to think of something that he would want and that I could get —
I asked T.W. what he was going to do about Christmas presents — But, shucks, he's worse off than I —
"I've got both Joan and Betty Anne to think about!" he wagged —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Did We Feel Cheap!*

By THE HAGERS

"A TOY KOALA BEAR AND DUCK!" THE GIANT ROARED WITH GLEE. "WHAT LUCK!"
"YOU LOOK SO REAL, THIS VERY DAY I'LL HAVE TO PUT YOU ON DISPLAY."
SO IN HIS WINDOW WE WERE PLACED; COLOSSALTOWN'S MAIN STREET WE FACED.
HE ADVERTISED: "THE DUCK AND BEAR ON SALE. A DOLLAR FOR THE PAIR."
$1.00 FOR THE PAIR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Voices Above the Guns

How, men and women today may be asking, can Christendom join in paeans of praise in celebrating the advent of the founder of Christianity when war is rampant, half the world is under arms, millions homeless or fugitive, and the very teachings of Christ Jesus repudiated by governments which, demanding worship of the State, control two-thirds of the area of Europe? Is it possible for women and children to sing of the "little town of Bethlehem" under a constant threat of terror from the skies—where once the angels sang to wakeful shepherds?

The answer is that true Christians never hearken to counsels of despair. And, moreover, those whose prayers for peace, silently or in song, will be most fervent must necessarily be those upon whom war's hand has lain most heavily. No one wants peace more than the man at the front, the aviator, and the sailor, on the surface or in the depths.

Despite the darkness and the terrorism in the international scene, two causes for gratitude are apparent at this Christmastide. The first is the unanimous abhorrence of war among all Christian peoples. No fanfare of trumpets, no cheers, no rousing exhortations sent troops off to the front in any land. Defense of home, of liberty, of national honor, of civilization—whatever the motive of governments and men—is undertaken as a necessity, not with hateful desire to destroy fellowmen. This mental resistance to war is a hopeful sign that men want a better way of settling their disputes.

A second cause for gratitude is that Christians' prayers need not be—indeed, cannot be—confined to asking a blessing on the people or the soldiers of one nation, or one group of nations, alone. All Christians are united by an unbreakable bond—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Their invocations of divine blessing, therefore, include all mankind. There is no room for hatred or vengeance in effectual Christian prayer; it invokes universal good.

As men learn to lift their thought to the spiritual plane of the shepherds of old, and receive into their consciousness the message of divine harmony which is still being sung on this first Christmas of another war, they can destroy the evils which cause war and bring about the time

> When the new heaven and earth shall own
> The Prince of Peace their King,
> And all the world send back the song
> Which now the angels sing.

Watching Small Loans

In at least two localities lately attention has been given to the cost of small personal or industrial loans. The Superintendent of Banks for New York State is taking a questionnaire survey of the operations of small loan companies under his supervision. Investigation of the rates charged for loans on used automobiles as security is being made by a lawyers' committee of the District of Columbia Bar Association.

This is timely and salutary. If the man who needs to borrow $100 or so is worthy of the loan at all, it ought to be made on terms which give him a reasonable prospect of succeeding in paying it off, not on a scale which may make the interest eventually exceed the principal. The extent of losses caused by removal of mortgaged chattel should be scrutinized.

Credit unions, personal loan departments of banks, and companies operating genuinely within the uniform small loan laws of many States have done much, and might do more, to provide fairly this needed type of credit. But vigilance is necessary to prevent a recurrence of "loan shark" evils.

Green Grows London

Grassy banks may line London's pavements if the war continues. Bright green blades, gaily sprouting from rain-soaked sandbags in Westminster, give promise of a goodly crop later on, and Londoners envisage streets, in the near future, bordered with verdure of Nature's own growing.

During the last war, certain sandbags on the Flander's line showed their patriotism by sprouting grain. This, though not sufficient for harvesting, formed a miniature wheat field that acted as an excellent camouflage.

Their successors are determined to be equally active. With a little imagination, suggests one cheerful London writer, one is able to see the old church of St. Martin's-in-the-Field, which has been deprived of anything approaching grass for many a long year, in a rural setting once more, and Hay Market producing, if not actually marketing, hay.

The Columbus

A nation's hopes do not go up as its ships go down. The Bremen's spectacular run from Murmansk to Bremerhaven is now a memory burned out and dimmed in the flames and smoke of the Graf Spee and the Columbus. Until some member of the Third Reich's inner circle is willing to tell, the rest of us can only guess what motives prompted the attempt of the Columbus to outwit Britannia.

If one of the two remaining German raiders is in need of fuel, then the risks attendant upon the Columbus' venture are explainable in terms every seaman can understand. But refueling of raiders seems hardly to have been the objective of the Bremen's flight. The value of that enterprise lay in the annoyance and doubt it might cause in Britain, and the enthusiasm and hope it would produce in Germany.

The similarity of the Columbus' departure from Vera Cruz suggests that the German Admiralty may have entertained the idea of repeating for the German people the heartening spectacle of the Bremen's safe arrival. If so, the loss of the Columbus must be doubly hard to bear, underscoring as it does the increasing grip of Britain on indispensable sea routes.

Fruits of Frankness?

As numerous as Japanese apologies for affronts to foreigners in China are the buts and ifs implicit in the Japanese decision to open the Yangtze River to commerce of third Powers. This is a promise of what the Japanese might do *if* certain relationships, importantly the commercial one with the United States, can be improved, *but* without yielding up too many of the fruits of aggression already in the Japanese basket.

The frankness of the United States' Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, at a memorable Tokyo luncheon apparently was a useful prelude to a clearer understanding of American attitudes by Japan. It is true that even since then reports have indicated that Japanese authorities supposed the United States' denunciation of the American-Japanese trade treaty of 1911 was only a preparation for bargaining by the United States over a new treaty. But the decision on the Yangtze indicates the Japanese Government is beginning to sense the seriousness of Ambassador Grew's statements about American disapproval of Japan's policies in China. The date of expiration of the 1911 treaty is drawing near—Jan. 26. The announcement of the decision directed a special reference toward the United States.

It is not surprising that overtures of conciliation are given a more prominent place on the Japanese program at this moment. With other sources of credit and supplies closed by the war in Europe, Japan is more than ever dependent on American trade. Apparently it did not expect that the closing of the open door in China could have a counterpart in the United States. But two can play at closing doors, or opening them.

Possibly the open statements of Ambassador Grew will start a new fashion in the handling of doors. But if Japanese authorities expect others to be optimistic over the outlook for better relations, those authorities will have to put forward impressive reasons for optimism. Practice, in this case, will speak louder than decisions, especially such decisions as that on the Yangtze, the carrying out of which may be a matter of days, weeks, months or longer, according to a Japanese spokesman.

Further withdrawal of British and French troops from China makes plain to Americans that their treaty rights in Asia depend more and more on the firmness with which they treat violations of them. They believe good will can be established between the United States and Japan on an enduring basis. But they entertain no illusions which would induce them to grasp a hand in armor because it was momentarily gloved in silk.

One of the unfathomable mysteries of that very obvious squeak in an automobile is how it can hide so well when one is armed with an oil can.

Those light-armored tanks might prove very handy gadgets in which to approach gift counters.

Are Inventories Too High?

The present relation between stock prices and the rate of business has caused some anxiety over American business inventories. The stock market has failed to advance materially since mid-September, though business has been making one of the fastest gains on record and unfilled orders on hand indicate that the current high level will be maintained for some time. Business activity is back at peak 1937 levels, yet the stock market is far below. The discrepancy calls for an explanation, and over-stocked inventories are being brought forward to fill the bill.

National figures on inventory are among the weakest of the United States's voluminous trade statistics, and even if they were ideally complete they would be hard to interpret. Furthermore, hindsight indicated late in 1937 that there had been substantial over-stocking during the short-lived 1936-1937 boom.

Nevertheless, it appears unlikely American business is currently over-inventoried. Trade experts disagree. Furthermore, it is unlikely that in two short months the inventory situation could become dangerous.

After the 1937 business recession there was a house-cleaning of inventory positions just as there was after the collapse of the 1919 commodity speculation. This housecleaning could not so quickly be undone. Furthermore, the war has had the curiously paradoxical effect of putting everybody—in Washington, Wall Street, and Main Street—on guard against over-stocking and over-speculation. Lastly, a substantial pick-up in retail buying has already appeared.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Trade and Gold

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "War Without Hate," on September 23, it is suggested that after the World War it was generally believed the prosperity of Germany would be antagonistic to the prosperity of the British Empire. I think that this is a misapprehension. We were not so foolish! But it was realized here that the immense sum which Germany undertook to pay by way of reparations would of necessity make her endeavor to undercut our Empire trade. That was due to a defect in the Treaty of Versailles and to unreliable expert evidence of Germany's ability. There were other defects, but the Treaty was rather unwise than unjust.

Another editorial of the same date asks, "Will Money Cost More?" The answer must be that the appreciation of gold, chiefly owing to the reluctance of the United States to accept commodities as a set-off for commodities, must be accompanied by the depreciation of commodity values. Gold itself is now nought but a commodity due to most countries being off the gold standard. This must be so unless the American Government releases its buried gold, which must be followed by rapid depreciation of gold the world over.

WYNDHAM A. BEWES

London

Diplomatic Relations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Overwhelming demands of the American public that the United States break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union for her wanton invasion of Finland show a commendable moral condemnation of the crime of international aggression. But why did this same public refrain from demanding that we break off relations or take any other emphatic action against Italy, Germany or Japan, when Italy raped Ethiopia, when Germany and Italy sent invading armies into Spain, when Japan butchered tens of thousands of Chinese civilians, when Germany swallowed Austria and Czechoslovakia and murdered Poland. At long last an act of international aggression rouses the public to demand instant and drastic action. Is it merely because Russia is now the culprit?

F. H. L.

Brookline, Mass.

"Wages for Housewives"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to voice my opinion regarding the suggestions for "Wages for Housewives" plan.

If a system could be inaugurated whereby housewives and mothers were awarded a monthly compensation by the State or the Federal Government, wouldn't it also act as an inducement to keep working wives and mothers at home? It would tend to end the constant search of other housewives for part-time or odd jobs to do in order to help the family budget.

How could such a monetary plan be handled? I deem it practical in more ways than one. First, I wouldn't hesitate to give, say, ½ of 1 per cent of my weekly wage toward such a cause. What woman wouldn't be so willing, if she stopped to realize that there may come the day when she might be married and at home raising a family on a slim income? Such a compensation would prove a blessing.

Another result of this plan: If housewives were assured of a monetary compensation to stay at home, it would immediately open a great number of positions to be filled by those in dire need of them, men and unmarried women. This would reduce unemployment and naturally cut the relief cost.

Nyack, N. Y. MRS. JOSEPH CONACE

Getting Deeper and Deeper

Twice in a Lifetime

6. The Tact Squad

What an odd circumstance it is that takes one child out of a London slum and sends her to live like a little princess in a country manor house and drops another one down in a village cottage to share the simple fare of a worker's family! And which of these will emerge from the great experiment with the most gain?

Miss Florence Horsbrugh, M. P. and Undersecretary of Health, has very definite ideas on the subject. She heads up "the tact squad" which hears the troubles and smoothes out the tangles of England's evacuated mothers and children. I went with her to Kent and Surrey where most of London's 700,000 evacuated youngsters have been received.

Many people imagine that this billeting of evacuees was a voluntary action. On the contrary, it was settled—as so many things are settled in Britain's small towns—by the local schoolmaster or rector who talked the situation over pleasantly but, in his capacity as billeting officer, requisitioned rooms on a mathematically impartial scale. Children were allotted on the basis of the number of habitable rooms and the number of people in residence; kitchens and bathrooms were ruled out. The householder was allowed to retain one room for each member of the family, including the servants. The King in his castle at Balmoral, the lord of the manor, the country squire, the farmer and the worker had to make room in their homes for strangers. The new order served them all alike. Everyone accepted the Government's billeting fee. Those who didn't need it were at liberty to donate the sum to the Red Cross, but all were required to take it.

* * *

At Tunbridge Wells the problems waiting for Miss Horsbrugh were indicative of those we met throughout the day at Hadlow, Crowborough, Bidiford, etc. Householders who had unearthed cradles from the attics and gathered toys and dolls found themselves playing host to hobbledehoys of fifteen to seventeen with ferocious appetites and a healthy contempt for "kids' games." In homes where the standard of living was high, the food allotment was insufficient while in workers' cottages the extra allowance was a pleasure.

Many children rebelled against the early-to-bed hours of the country and wanted tea to drink instead of milk. Neither mothers nor children were accustomed to regular meal or bedtime schedules. They were frightened of lamps, the dark, and were kept awake by animal noises. The food was unfamiliar. Many met fresh vegetables and dairy products for the first time and thought longingly of fish and chips. (One little girl who was given eggs for breakfast asked for pineapple chunks and when none was forthcoming cried out, "I want chunks! Yer paid to keep us, aincher?")

Visiting parents unsettled children just as they were safely fitted into the scheme of things. Visiting husbands were the disturbing element for wives who had left them to get the children to safety. "Those husbands!" exclaimed one committeewoman. "It's the last ten minutes before the bus leaves that does it. Naturally the women are homesick and when he says, 'If you're not happy here, just you come right along home,' too many of them get their hats and coats."

* * *

On Bidborough Ridge, where 150 children were billeted, we found the evacuation working at its happy best. On this lovely strip of high ground overlooking the Midway River and two lush, green, fertile valleys, the children were taking on needed weight and getting color in their cheeks.

It was lunchtime at Broom Hill Bank, where Lady Wood, wife of the Air Minister, has eighteen young guests. They were tucking into huge plates of meat and vegetables, waited on by their teacher and her mother. All these children came from the same southeast London street and most of them knew each other. Four boys were members of the same family. They had arrived with their mother and two babies, but the mother worried about her man "a doin' for hisself," and went back.

"Her Ladyship plays croquet with us," Georgie boasted. "And tucks us in, bed every night," added a dark wistful little five-year-old Mary.

At the residence of the man who made Callender's Cables famous, his daughter-in-law was competently managing a household consisting of twenty older boys and girls with two masters. They were at dinner on a big sun porch—twenty children at one table cleaning up a generous meal. The third floor here had been turned into a series of dormitories, with a chair beside each bed. "Each child," we were told, "keeps his gas mask, coat and slippers beside him on the chair. There's a bomb-proof shelter in the garden. We've counted the steps and they have practiced going down in the dark, so they all know what to do if there's an air raid warning."

In another home six little girls were having their afternoon rest. Two were playing checkers on a bed and the others were reading. The wide verandah downstairs had been turned into an open air school and other young evacuees in the neighborhood came in the mornings for lessons.

* * *

From these beautiful Ridge homes we went to a working class section and then into a district where Londoners and their children were gathering the last of the season's hops. In every house we visited we found the simple English working wives doing their best for their foster-children as well as their own. I mentioned the contrast between the two types of homes and Miss Horsbrugh answered, "These cottages are really much more nearly the ideal place to billet. The children feel at home here because the standard of living is closer to their own. The readjustment is easier and later, when the war is over, it will be less difficult."

I asked what would happen when children such as those on the Ridge went back to the slums.

"If they'd only give us time, we could have abolished the slums," she said. "We've made wonderful strides with our housing program during the last two years. But war stops all that. It's hard for everyone concerned. Perhaps some of them will never go back. It may mean a redistribution of people. Some may want to fetch their families here."

These children are England's future. The England which all Englishmen knew before the evacuation may never be quite the same again. Totally different types of people have been discovering each other, learning each others' stout British virtues and finding that courage and kindliness are not confined in economic categories.

Out of this tragic dislocation and this war which nobody wants, a new determination is arising in England to save not only what is best in the English way of life but to make it a better way. Many people are charging themselves with sins of omission, with failure of imagination. This vast mobilization of effort for war, when the country is in danger, has made some of them appreciate what a similar mobilization in peace could do to bring about a better world. The preservation of the children is the first step.

BESSIE BEATTY

Mirror of World Opinion

"Playing Politics" in India

It is a very short-sighted infatuation that has prompted the Congress leaders in India to use the war as an opportunity for "playing politics." The emergence of a democratic Constitution for all India depends absolutely on the 80,000,000 Moslems acquiring confidence in the good will and good faith of the majority. Congress co-operation with the Government at this juncture would have gone a long way to establish that condition. The effect must be quite the reverse when the Moslems see Congress ready to sabotage self-government in the Provinces for ulterior ends.—*The Observer*, London.

The Wide Horizon

The Midnight Clear

Let us remember how he came, the child
Untrammeled by the world, and how he grew
Teaching unworldliness to those who knew
Their birthright.
Was it yesterday I went
Unseeing through the crowded street, and spoke
Of Christmas coming, and a third time broke
My vow to be more kind, a fourth time rent
Within two days a promise to refrain
From censure?
In the deluge of hard rain
That floods the earth are myriads of small
Unmeasured units. Warfare seems the all
Of individual evils merged in one.
Christ was not ended by the cross. No gun
Nor massive death distributor can still
That voice of Truth echoing down the hill
Of Calvary, "Forgive them . . ." None can flee
That message of all time. "Come unto me,
All ye that labour . . . I will give you rest,"
Restores our trust, and in each hardened breast
Awakes again the tenderness we had
Before we clutched for self and found all bad,
All earth corrupted in our reach for things,
And for false joy. The voice that soars and sings
Above the grim confusion and the strife
Brings beauty yet, and hope, and peace, and Life.

PEARL STRACHAN

War Has No New Horrors

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Periodically in the course of a war, reports are published that a new secret ray has been discovered, or a super-terrible bomb, a new lethal gas for which there is no protection, a detonating beam capable of blowing up distant ammunition dumps, radio-guided aerial torpedoes, or tremendous long-range guns of the Big Bertha type.

No matter how "confidential" the information, such reports can quickly be labeled with a large P for Propaganda. Though the United States has the smallest standing army of any of the great powers, it leads the world in the production of modern chemical and engineering triumphs, hence may be considered likewise to hold leadership in research. Men who in time of national emergency will assume key positions assure us that there are no new weapons possible of unleashing undreamed-of forces upon the world.

By that statement we do not mean to say that a general war will be any the less terrible. That it may be particularly devastating upon the civilian population because of aircraft activities, military men are particularly aware. In more ways than one a battlefield in modern warfare is far safer than a city behind the lines.

On file in Washington today are plans for the most widespread mobilization and the closest tie-up between industry and military supply departments ever attempted.

* * *

Chemical warfare rumors recur most often in discussions. It is true that more gases in larger quantities could be manufactured today than during the last war, but defenses against gas are likewise better, and available in larger quantity. Gas still remains chiefly a defensive weapon with mustard gas, used to deny ground to the enemy, at the head of the list.

Prof. Charles A. Kraus, president of the American Chemical Society, with whom I talked at a recent meeting in Providence, R. I., said he could support without qualification the statement recently made by the former commandant of Edgewood Arsenal, headquarters for chemical warfare activities in the United States: "There has been no development which would fundamentally increase the effectiveness of offensive gas warfare."

As for the possibility of someone's uncovering a so-called "lethal ray," or a detonator ray, capable of destroying enemy troops or stored munitions at great distance, there isn't a chance in the world, according to leading physicists. Dr. E. O. Lawrence, Nobel Prize physicist at the University of California, asserts any such device would be based on well-known phenomena, but that the expenditure of energy required to project a ray even a few feet makes the experiment unreasonably expensive, while the equipment required would be of such size and so dangerous to friendly personnel as to render the project unfeasible. "It's silly even to imagine such rays have military value," he says.

* * *

The war in Spain brought out rumors of new bombs in which liquid oxygen and hydrogen were used for high explosive types. Others were reported capable of generating heat at 2,000 degrees, to burn holes through sheet steel roofs.

Both rumors were true, but it is highly unlikely that bombs of such types will be used in any quantity, since the danger to the manufacturer and carrier of liquid hydrogen about equals that to the foe. Bombs capable of high heat are not new and no more valuable, except in certain special situations, than an ordinary incendiary bomb.

As for long-range guns, German artillerymen admit they were proved of small value in the last war. Their effectiveness is hardly balanced by their great cost and short life (about thirty rounds). Similar criticism is made of radio-directed aerial torpedoes. They have been made experimentally, but their cost and delicate nature do not balance their effectiveness.

Meanwhile, what has the United States "up its sleeve" that Europe doesn't have? First there's a new method of mounting chemical mortars on small tractors manned by a gunner and driver. This would give greater mobility to chemical warfare units. There are new automatic rifles that virtually transform a company of infantrymen into so many machine gunners. There are new three-inch anti-aircraft guns in the making, and the regular army and national guard are both fast increasing their motorized units. But the layman may be assured that no new, terrifying, or mysterious weapons are being evolved, either here or abroad.